



Farmers held up crosses during a demonstration outside the Agriculture Department in Washington. More than a thousand farmers then marched Monday to the White House calling for higher guaranteed prices for their products and strict controls on production.

House Approves Measure to Bail Out Farmers, but Reagan Veto Is Likely

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The House approved Tuesday a credit plan to rescue farmers and their lenders and sent it to President Ronald Reagan, who was expected to veto the measure.

Mr. Reagan "seems to want the farmers to cry 'uncle' before he gives them the help they need," said the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Mr. O'Neill decided to bypass normal procedures and send to Mr. Reagan, without changes, the version approved in the Senate. The House approved the bill 255-168.

Mr. O'Neill said the president "can veto the bill, but he can't veto the problem."

"If we can spend hundreds of billions, putting missiles in the ground," the Massachusetts Democrat said, "we can spend half a billion to put seed in the ground."

The credit provisions, appended to a measure for African relief, are intended to ease credit requirements for farmers whose debt loads are preventing them from getting new loans for spring planting. The bill would provide \$100 million in interest subsidies, \$1.85 billion in new loan guarantees and about \$7 billion in immediate advances on crop loans normally not received until harvest time.

Congressional economists say the measure's cost to the government over the next five years will be about \$429 million, after loans are repaid. The administration believes the cost will be higher, about \$1 billion to \$2 billion, because of expected defaults on guaranteed loans.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader of the Republican-controlled Senate, reiterated his belief that Mr. Reagan would veto the bill as a "budget-buster."

"Within the next few days we are going to lay out this so-called farm credit crisis," Mr. Dole told a meeting of the U.S. Feed Grains Council.

"Obviously some farmers are not going to make it, and that's unfortunate. But I don't know what the answer is," he said, adding, "I don't think there are any."

The administration contends that its own credit-relief program, first announced during the fall presidential campaign and modified at least twice since then to try to entice banks to participate, is

adequate to meet spring-planting credit needs.

The program provides at least \$650 million in loan guarantees to banks that agree to write off at least 10 percent of a farmer's loan principal, or an equivalent amount in interest, in return for federal backing of 90 percent of the balance.

Panel Offers Budget Plan

Karen Tumulty of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Washington:

Pete V. Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, has presented a proposal that would freeze Social Security benefits for a year and hold next year's military spending increase to about half of what President Ronald Reagan has requested.

Mr. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, offered his committee's proposal for a 1986 federal budget after Mr. Dole, the majority leader, and other Republican leaders failed to put together a deficit-reduction package that could gain enough support to pass the Senate.

"It is now impossible to have any more meetings with Republicans, with Democrats, with anyone, and come up with numbers we can agree on," Mr. Domenici said. He said it was up to his committee to engineer a budget that was "meaningful, tough and reduces the deficit."

Mr. Domenici's proposal opened what will probably be several weeks of meetings by the budget panel to sort out proposals for spending cuts.

He said he was offering his plan to get committee action on the budget for fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1.

His plan would cut the federal deficit, which is estimated at \$227 billion next year without congressional action, to \$165 billion. Mr. Reagan has proposed a deficit for 1986 of \$180 billion.

By 1988, Mr. Domenici's plan would trim the deficit to \$98 billion, compared with the \$144 billion proposed by Mr. Reagan and the nearly \$250 billion that it would reach under current spending and tax policies.

Among the features of Mr. Domenici's plan are:

- Increases of 3 percent in military spending, adjusted for inflation, in each of the next three years.
- No cost-of-living increases next year in federal benefit programs except those for low-income people.
- Against Mr. Reagan's wishes, the proposal would include next year's Social Security increase in the freeze.

- A restructured military retirement system, to give incentives to officers to remain on active duty past the age of 55.
- Denial of the 3-percent military pay increase requested by Mr. Reagan for July and of the raises that all federal civilian and military employees would ordinarily receive in fiscal 1986.

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WORLD BRIEFS

22 Die in Election Violence in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — At least 22 people were reported killed and 150 were injured in the second round of assembly elections Tuesday, as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) party surged to a lead in three states.

Clashes between rival party thugs and policemen firing on mobs claimed at least 16 lives in the eastern state of Bihar and three each in northern Uttar Pradesh and southern Andhra Pradesh states, United News of India reported. The violence raised the unofficial death toll in the three-week campaign and election to more than 70, among the bloodiest state elections since India's independence in 1947.

Of 144 races declared in Madhya Pradesh by late Tuesday night, Congress (I) had won 124. The party also had taken 16 of 21 declared seats in Uttar Pradesh and 11 of 17 in Bihar. Congress (I) was reported leading in most outstanding constituencies in all three states.

Youth Charged in IRA Raid on Police

BELFAST (UPI) — Police charged a 17-year-old security guard Tuesday in connection with the murders of three of the nine persons killed in an Irish Republican Army attack last week on a police station in Newry.

Lawrence Peter Paul O'Keefe was charged in Banbridge, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Belfast. He was kept in police custody pending a court appearance on Friday.

Police said that Mr. O'Keefe, an unemployed guard from the border town of Newry, had made a voluntary statement about the attack last Thursday on the police station. The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack. A lawyer for Mr. O'Keefe denied the charges, saying that the youth had only "peripheral involvement" in the incident.

U.S. to Deport Ex-Croatian Official

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — An accused war criminal, Andrija Artukovic, charged with the killing of thousands of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies in Croatia during World War II, has been ordered by a U.S. magistrate to be returned to Yugoslavia to face trial on a single count of murder.

The order on Monday by U.S. Magistrate Volney V. Brown Jr. was only the first step in what is expected to be a lengthy series of legal proceedings in the United States before Mr. Artukovic, 85, can actually be extradited on the Yugoslavian war crimes charge. Deportation proceedings against him began nearly eight years ago.

Mr. Brown gave the government of Yugoslavia 60 days in which to amend its murder complaint to include several other charges of Mr. Artukovic's direct involvement in alleged atrocities. Mr. Artukovic is blind and suffers a heart condition and periods of mental confusion.

Pakistanis Attend Hijacker's Funeral

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Thousands of people, including members of the banned Pakistani opposition, attended the funeral on Tuesday of a man executed for his part in hijacking an airliner four years ago.

Nasir Baluch was hanged at Karachi prison on Tuesday after being sentenced to death by a military court. He had been a supporter of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was also executed by the current regime, and of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq earlier rejected a plea for mercy by Mr. Baluch, although he commuted the death sentences passed on three of his co-defendants to life imprisonment. Mr. Baluch, 44, was convicted of helping three guerrillas of the Al-Zulfikar movement, who hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines plane to Kabul and Damascus in February 1981.

French Ask \$769 Million for Oil Slick

CHICAGO (AP) — More than \$769 million in damages from the 1978 wreck of the Amoco Cadiz oil tanker are being claimed by the government of France, about 90 French coastal communities and a group of businessmen and individuals, their lawyers announced. The deadline for submitting claims in the case was March 1.

Oil from the tanker spilled into waters off the coast of France in the March 16, 1978, shipwreck, creating a slick 18 miles (29 kilometers) wide and 80 miles (130 kilometers) long, which polluted the French coast.

Parties in the case are to meet Wednesday with U.S. District Judge Frank McGarr. He ruled last April that Indiana Standard and two of its subsidiaries, Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transport Co., were liable for damages in the case. Judge McGarr said that the Chicago-based oil company and its subsidiaries were negligent in the design, repair and maintenance of the tanker.

Paraguay Denies Harboring Mengele

BONN (AP) — Paraguay has told West Germany that Josef Mengele, the most notorious Nazi war criminal still at large, is no longer living there, a Bonn official said Tuesday.

Jürgen Möllemann, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, said Paraguay was replying to an inquiry by the Bonn government on the whereabouts of Dr. Mengele, who is accused of conducting medical experiments on inmates at Auschwitz during World War II. He is believed to have fled to Paraguay in the 1950s.

Iraq Vows to Bomb 24 Towns in Iran

BAGHDAD (Combined Dispatches) — Iraq said Tuesday that it would bomb 24 Iranian towns in retaliation for the shelling of the Iraqi port of Basra by Iranian artillery earlier in the day.

An Iraqi military communiqué called on Iranian civilians to evacuate the towns, which had yet to be identified, before 7 A.M. GMT on Wednesday.

In shelling Basra, Iran had said it was responding to alleged Iraqi air raids on Monday on the town of Ahwaz, in which Tehran claimed 11 civilians were killed, and on the unfinished Iranian nuclear power reactor at Bushehr on the Gulf. (AP, AP)

For the Record

The Voice of America began construction Friday of a relay radio station in Sri Lanka to beam programs to Asia. The director of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, said the station marked a "significant step" in ties between the United States and Sri Lanka. (Reuters)

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, held talks on international issues in Tripoli on Monday, the news agency IANA reported Tuesday. (AP)

An Australian went on trial Tuesday in Melbourne on armed robbery charges only hours after his 5-year-old daughter had a heart-and-lung transplant in Britain. Robert Matthews, 39, said that he carried out the robbery to pay for the operation. His daughter, Brooke, was reported to be making good progress in Harefield Hospital near London. (Reuters)

The bodies of three West German researchers who were in a plane shot down by Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara have been found, a spokesman for the aircraft's manufacturer, Dornier, said Tuesday in Munich. (AP)

Bush Vows Continued Aid for Sudan

Reuter

KHARTOUM — The United States has pledged continued support for Sudan to help solve its economic problems, President George Bush said Tuesday after talks with Vice President George Bush.

Major General Nimeiri said that Mr. Bush had brought a message from President Ronald Reagan reiterating U.S. support "and willingness to extend all assistance Sudan needs to solve its problems."

He said the visit by Mr. Bush, who arrived Monday night at the start of a tour of African nations hurt by a drought, underlined close bilateral relations. Mr. Bush will also visit Mali and Niger.

General Nimeiri also told Mr. Bush that an influx of hundreds of thousands of famine victims from neighboring countries had added to Sudan's economic problems.

Sudan, which receives about \$250 million in U.S. aid annually, is plagued by trade and budget deficits, debts of about \$9 billion and a simmering rebellion.

General Nimeiri said that Mr. Bush, in talks lasting an hour, briefed him on a "great project" that the United States planned for Sudan to boost agricultural output. He gave no details.

The president said they also discussed African and Middle East developments, adding that there were "no great differences in viewpoints."

After meeting General Nimeiri, Mr. Bush left for the eastern re-

gion's capital of Khartoum to inspect the refugee situation there. (As a refugee camp near Khartoum, Mr. Bush made a personal appeal Tuesday to Ethiopia's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, to permit the safe passage of food to rebel-controlled areas inside Ethiopia in the hope of stopping the flood of more than one million refugees across the border into Sudan, United Press International reported.)

(Mr. Bush termed the scene at the refugee camp less than 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the Ethiopian border "awesome.") He vowed that the United States would seek help from the international community to alleviate the catastrophe. "When you see this, the tragedy just shatters you," Mr. Bush said.

(He returned to Khartoum after his visit to the camp.) Sudan is strongly anti-Communist and closely aligned with Egypt, Washington's leading ally in the Arab world. Washington and Khartoum also share security interests in the region, including opposition to Libya and Ethiopia.

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Thousands March in Beirut, Accuse Israel of Fatal Blast in Shiite Village

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Chanting "death to Israel" and "America, the great Satan," thousands of demonstrators marched through West Beirut on Tuesday to protest the deaths of 15 people in an explosion Monday in the Shiite village of Marakah, in southern Lebanon.

Shops and schools were closed here and in two other large Moslem cities, Sidon in the south and Baalbeck in the east, after Moslem clerics called for "a day of anger" against "Israel's murderous crime."

The Lebanese government said Monday that the explosion, at a Shiite religious center in Marakah, had been caused by an Israeli bomb. Israel denied the accusation.

Five of the victims of the blast were buried in a common grave in Marakah, while the others were taken to their villages for burial, according to state and private radio stations.

He and Mr. Jarrahi were among the leaders in southern Lebanon of Amal, the mainstream movement of Lebanon's one million Shiites. Newspapers said the explosion in the Marakah religious and com-

Large crowds gathered around the mass grave to pray, and to listen to recorded speeches of Khalil Jarrahi, one of the Shiite leaders killed in the explosion.

Mr. Jarrahi, quoted by the radio stations, urged Shiites to keep up their armed struggle until the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanese territory.

Another local leader who died in the blast was Mohammed Saad, who newspapers here said was the commander of the Shiite guerrilla movement south of the Litani River.

Mr. Saad was believed to have coordinated many of the attacks on Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, and some reports had linked him to a car-bomb attack in November 1983 that demolished Israeli military headquarters in the southern Lebanese port of Tyre, killing 45 Israeli soldiers.

Israel has denied any involvement in the blast, Israel radio, monitored here, said that the Foreign Ministry director, General David Kimche, discussed the incident Tuesday with ambassadors.

The radio quoted Mr. Kimche as saying that Lebanon was responsible for events on its territory, and that Israel was determined to prevent terrorist acts against its soldiers.

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Video Recorders Change Leisure-Time Use in U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

TORRANCE, California — Until they bought a video cassette recorder a year ago, Gretchen and Gregg Lyle of Los Angeles went to the movies two or three times a month. Now, Mrs. Lyle says, they hardly ever go. Instead, they rent at least one movie each weekend and watch it at home.

"It's changed the whole pattern

of our weekends," Mrs. Lyle said as she scooped up dollar-a-day rental copies of "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "All of Me" and pressed through a bustling throng of patrons selecting other films at the Warehouse Record store here.

"It's cheaper than going out," she said. "We don't have to worry about baby sitters, and I make the popcorn myself instead of paying \$1.50 for it."

The video cassette recorder is changing the way the Lyles and millions of other Americans use their leisure time. Experts say it has brought about the most fundamental change in the way Americans enjoy filmed entertainment since the postwar expansion of commercial television.

More than 17 million video cassette recorders are now in use, new units are being sold at a rate of more than 20,000 a day, and the film rental business is booming.

Peter Evans, 47, a Boston physician, calls the VCR "one of the handiest little contraptions ever invented."

Before he bought one last year, Dr. Evans said, he seldom went to a movie theater.

"Now I can watch a two-and-a-half-hour movie in my own home at my own convenience," he said. "I don't have to put up with commercials and I don't have to miss out on the most important scenes just because the phone rings."

According to Tim Baskerville, editor of Video Marketing Newsletter, an industry publication, the number of tapes rented by Americans for showing in the home has risen to 306 million in 1984 from 26 million in 1980.

In the same period, he said, rental prices have fallen to an average of \$3 from about \$5. Retail revenue from the rentals has increased to

more than \$900 million from \$206 million.

No one has been able to measure precisely what this change has meant for cable and broadcast television or movie theaters, but there are indications the impact of the VCR is growing.

At a convention

Honduran Hesitation Brings U.S. Relations to Crucial Point

By Joanne Ormang
and Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Honduras have reached a crucial stage in their relations as Honduran leaders, especially in the military, continue to hesitate over the country's support of U.S. efforts against Nicaragua and leftist insurgents in El Salvador.

Officially, relations between the United States and Honduras could hardly be warmer.

But Honduras, which has become a major site for U.S. military exercises, training, intelligence and supply, now is seeking economic and military concessions.

In the words of one knowledgeable State Department analyst, Honduras is "squeaking to an edge." It is asking for more economic and military aid and has sought a written U.S. defense commitment.

Honduras has also begun to show more independence in its actions, most notably last November when it barred Salvadoran soldiers from the Regional Military Training Center. The center, set up with U.S. funds at Puerto Castilla on the country's southern coast, was established to train Honduran soldiers without increased U.S. involvement.

U.S. sources say the Honduran government is also seeking to reduce the number of U.S. advisers in Honduras and to limit the number of U.S. military aircraft based there.



General Walter López Reyes

\$214.7 million it gave Honduras this year.

Honduras was also reported to have asked for a separate security agreement with the United States, and for F-5 fighter jets for its air force. The United States has refused these requests, while talks on aid continue.

The response in Washington to Honduras' demands has been wary.

"They're already getting what they deserve. They're just seeing how far they can push it," a State Department analyst said.

On Jan. 18, the Hondurans pushed it too far for Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser. Mr. McFarlane stalked out of a meeting during a visit to Tegucigalpa when Honduran officials insisted on a written promise of U.S. military support in the event of outside attack.

The Hondurans told Mr. McFarlane that they trusted his word and the word of Mr. Reagan, but they were worried that a future U.S. president "might not be as strong" and would fail to act in a crisis, according to one person who was present at the meeting.

The Hondurans also said they were worried about military threats from El Salvador as well as Nicaragua. The two countries fought a brief war over disputed territory in 1969.

The observer said that Mr. McFarlane replied that the 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocity Assistance, which considers an armed attack on one American state to be an attack on all, binds the Western Hemisphere together and would suffer if there were bilateral agreements besides. He expressed annoyance that the president's word was not enough and left.

But the Hondurans had made their point. "I wouldn't rule out a written statement of some kind now," a State Department official said.

U.S. attention to Honduras demands was focused by the barracks coup on March 31 that removed a pro-American general, Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, as chief of the armed forces and replaced him with General López, an officer much more skeptical of U.S. goals in the region.

General López is considered to have at least as much power in Honduras as his predecessor, Roberto Suazo Córdova.

Many Hondurans insist that they must prepare for the day when the U.S. attention wanes to the region and they are left to their own devices. Then, they argue, they will be threatened not only from Nicaragua but from El Salvador.

"If Nicaragua ever invades us, it will be an international problem immediately, and the U.S. or the Organization of American States or something will be on hand," reasoned a conservative Honduran businessman. "But if we have problems with El Salvador, it is only a local affair and we will get no help."

Honduras and El Salvador are soon to end five years of direct talks on their disputed border, and no agreement is in sight.

Now the Hondurans see what used to be a shabby, corrupt Salvadoran Army becoming a formidable fighting force with U.S. aid. Convinced that El Salvador's leftist rebels will eventually be eliminated, the Hondurans worry about the new Salvadoran strength.

That position is greeted with skepticism at the State Department, where it is believed that while the Honduran government may be divided on the surface, it is first and foremost terrified of Nicaragua and will do nearly anything to strengthen itself against any future Sandinist threat.



Nicaraguan guerrilla recruits carrying outdated rifles train in a camp in southern Honduras.

3 Years After Civilian Rule, Military Still Guides Honduran Foreign Policy

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

LA PAZ, Honduras — From the marble chapel built by President Roberto Suazo Córdova atop a hillside on the edge of town, it is only a few minutes' walk down newly paved streets to where a 30,000-seat stadium is rising alongside Roberto Suazo Córdova Boulevard.

From there, it is another short stroll to Roberto Suazo Córdova Hospital, with Mr. Suazo's bust in the driveway, or to Guillermo Suazo Córdova Park, named for the president's brother, perhaps by way of the new town hall named after Mr. Suazo, served by Roberto Suazo Córdova Avenue.

But despite the many signs in his hometown of Mr. Suazo's exalted position as his nation's president, it is the makeup of the nation's military leadership and its links to the United States that remain decisive for foreign policy and internal security.

At the pinnacle of Honduras' military establishment is General Walter López Reyes, 44. He replaced General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the armed forces commander who for two years embraced Reagan administration policies as his own.

General Alvarez was sent into exile by younger officers who believe that purely Honduran interests would be eclipsed by regional U.S. interests.

U.S. diplomats have said that General Alvarez's removal last March caught them by surprise. Perhaps more important, it also reversed the military leadership from General Alvarez's one-man rule to the collegial decision-making that had been traditional in the Honduran armed forces. In addition, the move altered relationships between the U.S. Embassy and the Honduran officer corps.

U.S. officials "still have access, of course, but it is not the same as it was under Alvarez," said a Honduran source who is well-informed on military matters. "There is a sort of tension now."

Under the 1982 constitution, Mr. Suazo — the first popularly elected Honduran president since José Ramón Villeda Morales was overthrown by the Army in 1963 — became commander in chief of the armed forces as well as head of the civilian government.

In practice, however, the army has retained its traditional control over military affairs and shares power with the president in security matters within limits set by the army's sense of constitutional rule.

A Honduran source with years of experience with the military said that an important consideration for Honduran officers is a widely shared sentiment that the military as an institution is ultimately responsible for the country.



A Honduran colonel said, for example, that the army would only transfer responsibility for internal security from the military to the civilian government when it felt that civilian politicians were mature enough to be entrusted with the task. The idea, discussed last spring, has been dropped.

Against this background, according to U.S. and Honduran sources, the key elements of Honduran foreign policy during the past several years have reflected decisions in which the army had the major role, even though the policies may have been carried out by the civilian government.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Bárrica, for example, recently declared that a Miskito Indian rebel leader, Seneadman Fagoth Miller, would be expelled from the country. This statement was followed by prompt action by military security forces, indicating that the foreign minister was acting in concert with the military. But his simultaneous threat that all Nicaraguan rebels would be thrown out as well if they violated Honduran law had no effect, indicating that he had got ahead of military policy.

The arrangement between civilian and military authorities here is reflected in the composition of the National Security Council, the highest decision-making body in security or foreign affairs. Mr. Suazo presides over it. He and three other civilian officials are joined by General López, the head of the joint chiefs of staff, and the commanders of the army, navy, air force and public security forces, giving the military a 6-4 majority.

According to Honduran and U.S. sources, however, broad policy lines on security affairs first are settled in the Superior Armed Forces Council, the collegial body revived by General López.

U.S. Rights Group Says Sandinists Have Curbed Abuses, Rebels Haven't

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — All sides in Nicaragua's conflict have violated the laws of war, but the country's leftist Sandinist government has reduced its abuses while those of the U.S.-backed guerrillas have continued unchecked, a private human rights group said Tuesday.

The New York-based Americas Watch Committee also reported that the United States has "aided and abetted" the guerrillas, known as "contras," in committing abuses by organizing, training, supplying and financing them, and by serving as their vigorous and enthusiastic public relations advocate.

Americas Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere, also said that by producing a manual for guerrillas with advice on "neutralizing" Nicaraguan officials, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency "directly solicited the contras to engage in violations of the laws of war."

In a 97-page report, entitled "Violations of the Laws of War by Both Sides in Nicaragua," Americas Watch said the rebels have launched indiscriminate attacks on civilians, tortured and mutilated prisoners, murdered wounded soldiers, taken hostages and raped women.

Among the five rebel groups, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest one, and Misura, an Indian group, committed the most violations, the report said.

Americas Watch accused the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the group most closely tied to the CIA, of "the deliberate use of terror tactics to disrupt the coffee harvest."

The Honduras-based group, with an estimated 12,000 fighters, also is accused of attacking unarmed civilians, forcibly recruiting

young men and attacking clearly marked humanitarian vehicles. The report also said that last month, a Nicaraguan Democratic Force, or FDN, unit kidnapped and raped two West German women who were involved in relief work in northern Nicaragua.

"The insurgents have only rarely taken prisoners in combat," the report said. "They claim to disarm and release them on the spot. In regard to the FDN, however, credible testimony indicates that, at least on some occasions, their forces have actually 'finished off' wounded opponents."

■ Statement by Rebel Leader
The chief Nicaraguan guerrilla commander declared Tuesday that his forces were willing to accept heavy casualties in seizing and holding territory inside Nicaragua if that was needed to gain renewed U.S. aid. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"It would be costly for us, but to get the funds, we'll pay that price," said Enrique Bermúdez, military commander of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

Mr. Bermúdez also called allegations that his troops are continuing to commit serious human rights abuses "propaganda" by Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

However, Americas Watch responded that none of its information came from the Sandinists.

Mr. Bermúdez appeared at the Washington press conference as part of the guerrillas' campaign to persuade Congress that the insurgents deserve renewed U.S. backing.

The CIA funneled \$80 million to them from 1981 to last June, before Congress stopped the aid. Mr. Reagan is seeking \$14 million more.

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Soviet Official Orders Anti-Corruption Drive

MOSCOW — Interior Minister Nikolai V. Fedorchuk has urged Soviet law enforcement officials to "be tough, concerted action" against crime and corruption, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya reported Tuesday.

Mr. Fedorchuk, a former head of the KGB when it was headed by Yuri V. Andropov, after Andropov's death, moved to the Interior Ministry to take up the police and combat corruption in the ministry and elsewhere in Soviet society.

Also at Monday's meeting was Viktor K. Ligachev, another Andropov protégé. Mr. Ligachev, a member of the Politburo, was believed to have won Andropov's favor by cracking down on corruption while he was party chief in the KGB.

Mr. Ligachev was promoted in December 1983, two months before the United States began a campaign to scrutinize progress in Andropov's campaign to enforce discipline, efficiency and honesty in the Soviet economy.

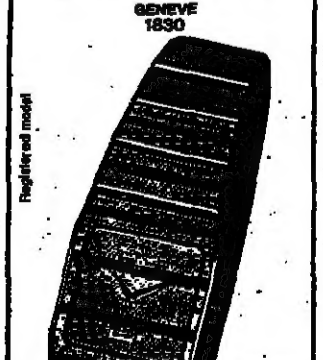
His appointment was interpreted as the time as part of an attempt by Andropov, then in failing health, to mold and direct the campaign to fight corruption in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ligachev's separate article in Sovetskaya Rossiya quoted Andropov's harsh criticism of those who took bribes from their workplace or from the black market.

In another section of the newspaper, the author wrote that the

paper, Mikhail N. Rutkevich, a social scientist and member of the Academy of Sciences, attacked grass-roots corruption in the form of under-the-counter sales of scarce goods.

Mr. Rutkevich's article called for a drive against corruption at all levels, and echoed the Andropov policy that senior officials should bear responsibility for the actions of subordinates.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Afghanistan's Long Fight

"Afghanism" is a word sometimes used to designate an excessive interest in exotic places remote from American interest. But the real Afghanistan is a place of very great American interest, moral and strategic. This is so because of the epic struggle the Afghan people have been waging against the Soviet invasion of their country for more than five years—the Kremlin now has been fighting Afghans longer than it fought Germans in World War II.

The Soviet Union, naturally, prefers to conduct its depredations quietly and in the dark. To avoid having to cope with an international public stirred by pictures of war on television, it has made a strenuous effort to keep independent observers from viewing its Afghan campaign. But some observers do penetrate, and the millions of refugees—as much as a third of the Afghan population has been forced into foreign exile—also provide information. The latter sources enabled a law professor from neutral Austria, Felix Ermacora, to prepare what the U.S. delegate calls an unprecedentedly "full and fair" report on Soviet conduct to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which is based in Geneva.

The new report accuses "foreign" troops—they can only be Soviet—of bombing villages, massacring villagers and summarily executing guerrillas. It lists instances in which 100 or more civilians at a time were murdered. It documents some of the specific actions by

which the Soviet forces have evidently attempted to destroy the food-producing and irrigation systems so that there would no longer be a viable countryside: a policy of drying up the sea in which the guerrilla fish swim.

Mr. Ermacora's findings are sure to reinforce the deep sympathy that Americans feel for the victims of Soviet imperialism in Afghanistan and the desire to do everything that prudence allows to even the odds. Fortunately, there is a broad American consensus on this score. On the crucial considerations—the heroism and nobility of the Afghan resistance, the absolute wrongness of the Soviet invasion—there is little of the sort of wearing debate that marks the American attitude to, say, Nicaragua. The Afghan people are fighting a clear-cut, unadulterated foreign aggression. Americans are, without argument, helping out.

What will make Moscow desist from its aggression in Afghanistan? Its casualties and economic costs go on. It continues to pay heavy political costs for despoiling an Islamic, Third World country. Fair, internationally supported terms for a negotiated solution remain available: withdrawal of Soviet troops, a return of refugees, self-determination, non-alignment. But first the Soviet Union must call it quits to its campaign to conquer Afghanistan, depopulate the country and reduce it to the status of a satellite state.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Throwing Away an Ace

Congress denied President Reagan's repeated requests in his first term to produce new chemical weapons and now he is back with the same request. The one this time, however, is subdued. The president says his chemical warfare program has a high priority. As these things go, "high" is not very high. The indication is that the administration will give it the old college try but will save its heaviest artillery for various other causes.

The case for breaking President Nixon's moratorium on production of chemical weapons is no better than it was in the past. The basic argument is that to deter the Russians' use of their considerable stores of chemical weapons, the Americans must have a credible capability to retaliate in kind.

The familiar response, and it is still a good one, is that deterrence can be maintained by other means: by the old stuff still in the American chemical stockpile or, if the Pentagon is right that the stockpile has deteriorated, by anti-chemical warfare measures and by threats to use other types of weapons.

Resuming production of chemical weapons, moreover, would convulse Europe, the principal place where the United States might plan to conduct a chemical defense. The Pentagon has lots of arguments about bolstering deter-

rence and raising the nuclear threshold, and all of them ignore the central political reality that a new chemical program would drive up the same question. Surely it is not necessary to point out that, with the nuclear and space talks about to resume, this is a peculiar moment for the United States to hand Moscow a powerful new propaganda club to wield.

After all, a powerful old propaganda club already exists. Fortunately, it is in American hands. The Kremlin's continued production of chemical warfare against local peoples in Indochina and Afghanistan enables and requires the United States to portray the Soviet Union as the planner and perpetrator of a dread outlawed form of warfare.

Recently Pravda again indulged the Soviet practice of seeking to deflect world attention from its own chemical-weapon policies by accusing the Reagan administration of "preparing for a chemical rearmament of America." Let Mr. Reagan back off his proposals, which are unlikely to go far anyway, and keep the heat where it belongs: on Moscow. Campaigning for a new chemical weapons program amounts to throwing away an ace.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Traitorous? Nonsense

The head of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs has personally indicted, tried and convicted Leslie Gelb of The New York Times for what he considers irresponsible, even traitorous conduct. What was Mr. Gelb's offense? He did his job as a responsible journalist by reporting on an international controversy over nuclear weapons. That is no offense at all. What is offensive is the behavior of the official, Lieutenant General John Chasin. It calls out for reprimand.

General Chasin is displeased with The Times' account (1/17, Feb. 15) of U.S. contingency plans to deploy nuclear depth charges in Canada, Ireland, Bermuda and Puerto Rico without consulting their governments.

The story noted that disclosure of the plans by William Arkin, a critic of U.S. weapons policy, had caused a considerable amount of public and parliamentary debate abroad.

The general ordered his staff to stop talking

to Mr. Gelb—an order now rescinded. He went a shameful step further. Mr. Gelb once held the same job the general now occupies. His photograph therefore hung with those of other predecessors in the bureau's waiting room. The general replaced Mr. Gelb's picture with this notation: "Removed for Cause. The P.M. Director, 1977 to 1979, did willingly, willfully, and knowingly publish, in 1985, classified information the release of which is harmful and damaging to the country."

Removing the photograph is childish. But by posting that notice, like an indictment, the general appoints himself prosecutor, judge and jury. It is a gross abuse of authority and an undeserved, official slur on Mr. Gelb's distinguished government and journalistic service.

Mr. Gelb dealt most responsibly both with the Arkin documents and the officials he consulted to verify these papers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Hungry in America

America's hungry citizens do not look like the starving sickle in many Third World nations, but they do exist, standing in the long soup lines of urban cities and sitting on the porches of rundown shacks in rural areas.

A task force on hunger in America recently released found that "up to 20 million citizens may be hungry at least some period of time each month." Though this nation's problem is less dramatic than the plight of the hungry worldwide, it is just as real.

In some of the poorer areas of the United

States, the doctors discovered reported cases of kwashiorkor and marasmus, two diseases of advanced malnutrition usually found in developing nations. In other locations, Americans were found with vitamin deficiencies, diabetes, lethargy and other medical problems directly related to inadequate food.

Given the mood in Washington, the report's call for increased domestic funding (to fight hunger) is likely to receive a negative reception. Still, there are too many people going hungry in this country. Perhaps a start can be made on fashioning a solution.

—The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR MARCH 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Senator Decries Federal Waste
NEW YORK — Senator Aldrich's figures of Governmental extravagance caused wide comment. The New York Tribune says: "Senator Aldrich says if he were permitted to run the Federal Government he could save \$300,000,000 a year. By all means let his bill for the appointment of a commission to introduce business methods be passed." The Hartford Times remarks: "This annual waste of \$300,000,000 is nearly as much as the whole cost of the Federal Government during the first term of President Cleveland. We think the Rhode Island Senator understated rather than overstated the actual wastage that has grown up during the period of 'expansion' since 1898." The Washington Star adds: "Money in large sums is necessary for the Government. But if there is waste it should be stopped."

1935: Hitler Has Diplomatic 'Cold'
LONDON — A certain amount of bewilderment was created in British official circles (see March 5) by the announcement that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was suffering from a cold and had requested a postponement of British Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin. The question London is now pondering is whether the Führer's illness is real or diplomatic; and its sudden onset following Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's warning (on March 4) that Great Britain was rearming largely on account of Germany, tends to incline the British toward the belief that Hitler's cold comes within the latter category. It is therefore being asked whether the latest effort toward European pacification is in process of being sidetracked, and if so, what the repercussions of this development will be.

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Keeping the Peace in Divided Cyprus Falls to UN

By Jonathan Power

NICOSIA — The United Nations troops have been keeping the peace in Cyprus for 20 years. They could be here another 20. Brought in to stop the killings between the Greek and Turkish communities, they are now manning a buffer zone that extends 217 kilometers (135 miles) across the border. Cyprus, for hundreds of years one country, is now split into very different regions.

The negotiations at the end of January, the first direct ones in five years, between the leaders of the two sides and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, came to nothing. Although there is talk of renewing this effort, the differences in outlook, years of mistrust and the not dissimilar aspects of the status quo, mean the UN may be here for the foreseeable future. There are 2,600 UN troops — British, Danish, Swedish, Canadians, Austrians and Australians under the command of an Austrian general, Gunter Greindl.

The center of Nicosia is like the center of Berlin — a derelict strip of no-man's-land and abandoned houses, devastated by the bitter fighting 10 years ago when the Turkish army invaded Cyprus with the biggest parachute drop since World War II to protect the Turks.

Every day the British UN troops drive in armored cars down the narrow road that separates the opposing sentries. On one side, under the deep red crescent-mooned flag of Turkey, are the alert and sharply dressed troops from the mainland. On the other, under the blue and white flag

of Greece and the paler flag of Cyprus, are the Greek Cypriot troops, lazy and careless.

We stop at a Canadian-managed observation post, an abandoned house with a whisky bottle on the stairs that the officer believes is booby-trapped and clamber onto the roof. In the Greek Cypriot part of the city are the chaotic concrete symbols of helter-skelter economic growth. On the Turkish side is the elegant

is, to make sure they are not intimidated by the Turkish patrols. Every week there is some incident — an attempt to change a farmer or an increase in the fortifications. Each time the UN's junior officers try and sort this out with their opposite numbers. In most cases they succeed, winning free passage for a farmer or dismantling some new sandbagging. Much of the day-to-day work is humdrum. There are 150 observation

posts along the buffer zone and soldiers, often on their own, man them in 12-hour shifts. In the Danish sector, in the hilly west of Cyprus, four men spend two weeks at a stretch on an isolated hilltop post, cooking for themselves and being resupplied by British helicopters.

This is low level stuff, but without it there could be conflagration. It has not always been so easy. One officer who has spent 17 years in the British army recalls the most terrifying moment in his whole career as being pinned down in Nicosia's airport by Turkish paratroopers. The UN troops, although undermanned, were prepared to fight to the last man to protect the airport. The fact that the

The UN troops are, as their general observes, a "human trip wire, the crossing of which raises the political stakes for any contending force."

Winners Can Be Losers in Game of Hostile Takeovers

By William C. Norris

MINNEAPOLIS — On a recent visit to New York, I picked up a newspaper and discovered in the business section that my company might be the target of a takeover attempt. It caught my attention. But it was no surprise.

Control Data, like almost every company in America, no matter how large, is vulnerable to the tidal wave of hostile takeovers that we have seen in recent years. Some may find this ironic. For more than 10 years, as a critic of corporate raiders, stock-market speculators, opportunistic bankers, lawyers, arbitrageurs and other power-hungry players in the real-money monopoly game of hostile takeovers, I have argued that such takeovers loot corporate treasures, cheat shareholders and undermine our ability to compete.

I have warned that they lead to the misuse of capital; force management to sacrifice long-term strategy and

the development of new products and services for short-term gains; inhibit innovation and cause job losses and economic upheaval that disrupt the lives of employees and communities. Nobody seems to have paid much attention. Last year, for example, a record number of companies repurchased their own shares. Many did so as a defensive measure against real or implied takeover threats, paying a higher-than-market price to buy back stock from an unwanted suitor and thereby coining a new word in the corporate lexicon — "greenmail," a form of legalized banditry that has mainly rewarded its practitioners.

The inescapable conclusion is that hostile takeovers are undermining our economic system and our competitiveness. But there is a ray of hope: statutes enacted at the state level, including Ohio and Minnesota,

The most important component of the Minnesota law is a requirement that the acquiring company publicly disclose its plans and goals for the target company, its employees and the communities in which they live. This is obviously a critical requirement in unwanted takeovers. But I also believe that even in the case of friendly combinations, the acquisition should not be consummated if the negative aspects of the takeover cannot be resolved in an economically and socially acceptable manner.

What we need now is federal reform along the same lines: a national response to the economic and social damage caused by hostile takeovers. The damage is real. Recently, for example, a New Jersey company called Edudata tried to take over a Minnesota company called Scientific Computers. Scientific Computers

had about 250 employees and earned \$12.2 million on sales of \$14.9 million in fiscal 1984. Edudata, by contrast, had few employees, virtually no track record and had been losing money. In another case, Cardiff Acquisitions came after Conwed, a Minnesota-based forest products company.

Both of these takeover attempts would have succeeded had it not been for the Minnesota law, a law promoted by business, labor, academics and state government, and upheld by federal district and appellate courts. Cardiff, for example, failed in its first attempt to acquire Conwed. It later succeeded, but only after raising its original bid by one-third.

Yet even with the aid of the new law, companies can pay dearly to remain independent. Take Scientific Computers. Before the raid, the company had little debt and a healthy cash reserve of \$3.7 million. But it ultimately paid \$6.4 million to buy back stock held by Edudata and affiliates, by borrowing \$4 million and taking the rest from cash reserves.

In a sense, therefore, Scientific Computers won. But even in losing, Edudata made off with a big haul of cash, and the lawyers got their cut. And there were hundreds of small losers. The long-term stockholders of Scientific Computers got clobbered. As a result of the cash paid out, and the reduced earning power of the company, their shares are now worth less. The company's employees lost because their employer was left with decreased resources with which to compete in the marketplace. Finally, the community and state lost. For the reasons cited here and because capital was removed from the state.

The need for a law requiring a raider to disclose his intentions seems obvious, but it is driven home when you read, as I did, a letter from an employee of another Minnesota target of a hostile takeover attempt. The employee asked why dedicated workers who had invested both money and lives in the company were not entitled to an explanation of the raider's plans for their futures. We cannot responsibly ignore the devastating effects of corporate raids on employees, communities and the future vitality of the company itself.

Moreover, if we fail to respond quickly and sensibly, public outrage will lead to punitive and inflexible legislation. Before this happens, Congress should enact a law that inhibits hostile takeovers while assuring some flexibility for friendly mergers and acquisitions, which can be critical to our competitive strength.

My response when asked about takeover rumors is: "Anyone who tries to take over Control Data will be in for a world-class fight."

The writer is chairman and chief executive officer of Control Data Corp. in Minneapolis. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Making Law Instrument Of Injustice

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — In the world of political tyranny, the familiar forms of law may be used as instruments of persecution. That truth was brought home to me recently by painful cases from two very different countries, Yugoslavia and South Africa. In both cases life is at stake. In both, the authorities would serve their own interest if they tempered power with humanity.

Vladimir Seks is a Yugoslav lawyer. He was the lead defense attorney in the big political trial that ended recently in Belgrade. The evidence of even mild dissidence was so weak that the prosecutors scaled down the charges, and the three men convicted got lighter sentences than expected. But after the trial Mr. Seks himself was imprisoned. And last week he was disbarred permanently. It was a signal to all the country's lawyers: Do not defend dissidents.

Mr. Seks, who is 42, suffers from an ulcer and a heart condition. He has been on a hunger strike since Feb. 12. Friends say his life is in danger.

What has he done to bring such cruelty down upon him? He has been too faithful to the ideals of law; he took too seriously the promises of his country's legal code. This was especially dangerous because he is a Croat, and among Yugoslavia's countless republics Croatia has the least tolerant officials.

Starting out in law 15 years ago as a prosecutor in the town of Osijek, Mr. Seks found that the security police had been opening private letters — 100,000 letters by his reckoning. That was against the law, so he prepared a prosecution. Officials ordered him to give it up and apologize. Rather than do that he resigned. He since has become one of Eastern Europe's leading defense lawyers. But the police never forgave him.

In 1981 he was convicted of "hostile propaganda" — criticizing the government in a café conversation. The two witnesses against him were a thief and a man who said later that the police had told him what to say. A Yugoslav federal court ordered the conviction re-examined, but the Croatian courts desisted by reducing the sentence to eight months — less than the level required for federal review. That is the "crime" for which he has now been imprisoned and disbarred.

Mr. Seks can be freed, and his right to practice law restored, if the president of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, grants him a pardon. The bar association of Croatia has asked the president to do so. The president of the American Bar Association, John C. Stephens, has made the same appeal: the first such intervention made abroad by the American group.

Will the Yugoslav government respond? If it does not — if it allows Mr. Seks to suffer, perhaps to die — it too will pay a price. Yugoslavia wants respect in the West, but it cannot have that if it crushes Vladimir Seks.

The second case concerns Ishmail Mohamed, 34, a professor of mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. He is of mixed race: colored, in the official South African classification. He played a part in the United Democratic Front, the multiracial group that in the last two years has been the main proponent of nonracial democracy in South Africa.

On Feb. 19 the security police arrested Mr. Mohamed. Along with seven other lawyers, he was accused of high treason. They are to be tried in Durban with eight others arrested earlier.

In human terms Mr. Mohamed's is an especially anguishing case. He had a heart operation 18 months ago, a double bypass, and he needs a special diet and treatment.

But the point is broader than Mr. Mohamed. It is a point of law, of due process. The 16 accused of treason are mostly professional people: professors, lawyers, businessmen. They have never been connected with violence. They stand accused of treason, a capital crime, but they have not yet been told what exactly they are supposed to have done.

In security cases, moreover, South African prosecutors can effectively deny bail, removing that issue from the courts. This case is likely to go to trial next summer and then take 18 months or more. Unless they are allowed bail, the defendants will be locked up and out of politics all that time — however flimsy the evidence.

The Reagan administration has rightly objected to the South African practices of banning and detaining without trial. But the tactics used in the treason case so far are also offensive to Western ideas of due process and Pretoria should be under no illusions about that. The first test — important to South Africa as to the defendants — will be the prosecution's willingness to let bail be decided in the normal way, by the courts.

The New York Times.

LETTER

Famine Factors

Flora Lewis, in her opinion column "Cycle of Famine Defies a Single Solution" (Feb. 19), is an uncritical reporter of the Worldwatch Institute's report on the "State of the World." It is absurd to blame ecological factors and population growth for the insufficient production of food in many countries in which governments habitually kill and maim on their populations, impose stupid regulations to inhibit all private initiative and, most importantly, expect peasant farmers to grow food for prices set at less than the cost of its production. Flora Lewis and the Worldwatch Institute will find examples in history of rapid population growth accompanied by increasing agricultural productivity.

FERRAN PEROSE
Cambridge, England

John J. S. S.

Making Instruments Of Injustice

By Anthony...

WASHINGTON — The instruments of law and justice are being used by political leaders to bring about the end of the political system in the United States. The instruments of law and justice are being used by political leaders to bring about the end of the political system in the United States. The instruments of law and justice are being used by political leaders to bring about the end of the political system in the United States.

Vietnamese Troops Begin Offensive Against Sihanouk Loyalists' Base

By William Branigin

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces in Cambodia turned their guns on Tuesday on the last resistance base still intact on the Cambodian side of the border with Thailand, attacking guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk at a northern stronghold opposite the Thai village of Tamm, resistance and Thai military sources said.

The Thai military reported later that about 800 Vietnamese soldiers had crossed the border in the area of the fighting. Thai troops backed by artillery were fighting to dislodge the intruders from three hills on Thai territory, the military said. No other details or confirmation were immediately available.

4:30 A.M. with a heavy artillery barrage followed by an infantry thrust, said Truong Mealy, a spokesman for Prince Sihanouk. He said that guerrilla defenders had inflicted "quite heavy casualties" on the Vietnamese, who had not yet penetrated the camp's "first line of defense" about 7 miles from its headquarters. Mr. Mealy said fighting was also going on farther inside Cambodia about 17 miles from the Green Hill camp and that guerrillas had found the bodies of some Vietnamese soldiers and recovered their weapons.

Thai military sources confirmed that the Vietnamese had begun a long-awaited operation against the camp but had no details of the fighting. No estimates of casualties on either side were available.

Vietnamese shelling was also reported on Cambodia's western border with Thailand north of the Thai town of Aranyaprathet. Refugees from Cambodian resistance settlements overrun earlier in the current Vietnamese dry season offensive were forced to flee two evacuation sites and move farther inside Thailand, according to reports from the border.

Currently, according to Western relief officials and resistance sources, there are no civilians left in the Green Hill camp. Prince Sihanouk, 63, has said the camp is defended by about 5,000 of his guerrillas, with the rest of his guerrilla force operating inside Cambodia.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

■ **Thai Fishermen Freed**
Vietnam has released 229 Thai fishermen who were captured by Vietnamese naval vessels Feb. 24, a fisheries association official said Tuesday. It was not clear why the Vietnamese were relatively lenient with the fishermen, The Associated Press reported from Bangkok. Thai fishermen who intrude into what the Vietnamese claim as their waters usually must spend months in jail and pay large fines before their release.

Filipino Labor Minister Offers to Resign

United Press International

MANILA — Labor Minister Blas F. Ople offered his resignation Tuesday after President Ferdinand E. Marcos criticized him for saying that the 20-year-old Marcos administration was heavily dependent on political patronage.

Mr. Ople's letter of resignation, released to the press, came a day after the president fired Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino for opposing his sweeping emergency powers.

There was no immediate comment from the presidential palace. Mr. Ople, 58, said in a recent speech that he believed the Marcos government was heavily dependent on a system of political patronage. He said he had received a letter from the president on Monday admonishing him for the statement and asking for an explanation.

Mr. Ople said that since the president's letter had been made public "and it might constitute in the mind of the public an issue of presidential confidence, I would like to resign from the cabinet."

In December, Mr. Ople had offered to resign after he received a presidential rebuke for saying that the country lacked leadership because of the president's failing health.

Mr. Tolentino, 74, a maverick within the ruling party, wrote to Mr. Marcos on Monday, saying he accepted the president's decision to dismiss him.

Mr. Tolentino said Tuesday that he had opposed the president's exercise of legislative powers and his immunity from prosecution.

Separately, the mother of the alleged assassin of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, defied a third court order on Tuesday to testify, saying that Mr. Marcos had already fixed the trial of General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief, and 25 others allegedly involved in the 1983 killing.

Saturina Galman, the mother of Rolando Galman, the alleged killer, said for the first time that Mr. Marcos had ordered Mr. Aquino's killing and had already arranged for General Ver and his co-defendants to be acquitted.

"President Marcos, like a woman with a long tongue, told the world my son Rolando killed Senator Aquino," she said in a written plea to the court.

The military contends that Mr.

Galman shot Mr. Aquino at the Manila airport on Aug. 21, 1983, as he was returning from three years of self-exile in the United States. Soldiers shot Mr. Galman to death minutes after Mr. Aquino was killed.

General Ver's lawyer, Antonio Coronel, said the pleading "bristles with calumny" and appealed to Chief Justice Manuel Pamaran "that this garbage be expunged from the record."

■ **Anti-Riot Bullets Developed**

The Filipino military has developed a nonlethal anti-riot bullet that causes extreme itchiness, the Philippine news agency said Tuesday.

It quoted Colonel Jose Villanueva, head of military research, as saying that the shell carries a substance extracted from a local wild fruit, which would cause extreme itchiness all over the body for hours unless the victim bathed, but would not affect vital organs.

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Mehmet Shehu

Albania Reports Official 'Liquidated'

By David Binder

WASHINGTON — A longtime prime minister of Albania was "liquidated" as a secret agent in 1981, according to Albania's principal Communist Party newspaper.

The report conflicts with the earlier Albanian explanation that Mehmet Shehu committed suicide during a Central Committee meeting in December 1981. He was 68.

The new version appeared almost casually on Thursday in Zeri i Popullit, the party daily, in a long article critical of Yugoslavia.

Almost immediately after the Albanian radio announced on Dec. 18, 1981, that Mr. Shehu, the prime minister since 1954, had taken his

life, there were unconfirmed reports from several capitals that he had been killed.

The suicide version was reiterated in November 1982 in a speech by Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader, and the following month again in a book by Mr. Hoxha. On both occasions, Mr. Hoxha said that Mr. Shehu had been a spy successively for the United States, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Shehu was the commander of the Albanian Communist guerrillas during World War II and Mr. Hoxha's close political associate for four decades.

In the original account of the death of Mr. Shehu, Albania said: "During the night dawning on

Dec. 18, 1981, in a moment of nervous crisis, Comrade Mehmet Shehu, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, killed himself."

Then came reports from Belgrade, Athens and Rome saying that Mr. Shehu had been engaged in a dispute with Mr. Hoxha over the direction of Albanian foreign policy, with Mr. Shehu purportedly advocating an opening to Western Europe, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and Mr. Hoxha defending a policy of isolation. These reports held that the dispute led to a fight in a Central Committee session in which Mr. Shehu was shot to death.

U.S. Air Force Destroyed Tape of KAL Flight

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force destroyed the tape showing the lead-in at least part of the radar track of a Korean Air Lines Flight 007 that for which he has now been shot down over the Soviet Union and disbursed.

Mr. Shehu can be held responsible for the loss of 269 lives. The destruction of the information of the flight by the air force soon after the plane was shot down Monday in a Soviet air base brought against the U.S. government and other parties by the American Bar Association victims' families.

According to testimony given in

U.S. District Court in Washington last week, the U.S. Air Force Regional Operations Command Center at Anchorage, Alaska, tracked Flight 007 by radar after it took off from Alaska. It tape-recorded at least part of its flight path before the jet was downed by a Soviet fighter on the night of Sept. 1, 1983.

The air force, which customarily impounds any information relating to an aviation disaster, did not save the radar tape.

Jan K. Von Flatern, a Department of Justice attorney, told the court that the radar data was kept

on tape "which is recycled every 15 days."

Mr. Von Flatern said that "after some specific effort to preserve" the tape, an attorney for the family members who filed the suit and others were told "that such preservation had not taken place because within 15 days of this incident, the air force, the Regional Operations Control Center, had no idea that it was going to be involved or that that data would be useful in the litigation at any point."

Mr. Von Flatern added that officials at the center have said that they did not see anything unusual on their scopes when the airliner was shot down and were not responsible for keeping track of such outboard civilian aircraft.

Attorneys for the families insist that the full story of the tape's destruction has not been told, and they want to talk to more air force officials.

Later in the court hearing, Mr. Von Flatern said that the air force keeps its tapes for 30 hours, not 15 days as he had said earlier.

Chinese President in Burma

Agence France-Press

RANGOON, Burma — President Li Xianmin of China began talks here Tuesday with U San Yu, the Burmese head of state, Radio Burma reported.

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LETTER
Famine Factors

Flora Lewis in her new book "Cycle of Famine" has reported on the world's most devastating famine and the role of the world's most powerful nations in its perpetuation. The book is a powerful and timely study of the causes of famine and the role of the world's most powerful nations in its perpetuation. The book is a powerful and timely study of the causes of famine and the role of the world's most powerful nations in its perpetuation.

ARTS / LEISURE

Discs, Book Pay Tribute to the Duke and the King

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — In Alabama in 1956, a curtain was hung between Ted Heath's British big band and the Nat King Cole trio, appearing in Birmingham on the same bill. Despite this nominal segregation on stage, as James Haskins and Kathleen Benson write in "Nat King Cole" (Stein and Day): "[Cole] was launching into his third song, 'Little Girl,' when suddenly four men rushed the stage. A woman screamed. Then a microphone hit [Cole] in the face, and he fell backward over his piano bench." Cole's lip was bruised and his back injured. He returned to the stage and told the audience he could not continue. "I just came here to entertain you. That was what I thought you wanted. I was born here."

Today, Eddie Murphy, starring in the hit film "Beverly Hills Cop," which has grossed more than \$150 million in the United States, kisses a white woman, beats up white men and makes the kind of money previously reserved for white people. In addition, about half of the United States' top ten records in the

past year have been by black artists.

The United States has come a long way from the time when a black crooner who made white women swoon could be physically assaulted for it — though Cole's assailants were arrested and sentenced to jail — but Eddie Murphy notwithstanding, a black genius can still be neglected unless he is fortunate enough to have a white patron.

Only last year it took a lot of love and perseverance on the part of Henri Renaud, a former jazz pianist and an executive for CBS/France over the last 20 years, to convince his company to allow him the time and expenses to go to New York and find and remaster an unreleased collection of Duke Ellington tapes.

The tapes have just been issued as a five-record, three-album set — two doubles and one single — called "Duke 56/62."

Some of the cuts were marked "untitled." Listening for the first time to one such track, Renaud exclaimed: "Lotus Blossom!" A classic. He was amazed. Nobody had bothered to find out the titles

of, let alone release, material by a man some regard as America's greatest composer. Would similar George Gershwin material have remained unreleased and untitled?

This sort of inventory is generally dismissed as "slow-moving product" in the profit-oriented atmosphere of the recording industry. It took all of Renaud's experience in the labyrinths of corporate power to pull the project off. The material is prime, not a collection of outtakes. It is from Ellington's golden age, when the most exciting soloists — Clark Terry, Juan Tizol, Johnny Hodges, Jimmy Woode and Paul Gonsalves, for example — were combined into the most precise and powerful ensembles Ellington ever had. Ellington and Billy Strayhorn were at the height of their compositional powers. Volume 3 features vocalists Rosemary Clooney and Johnny Ray, and two tracks on Volume 2 combine the Count Basie and Ellington orchestras.

There are no plans to release "Duke 56/62" in the United States.

The Cole biography focuses on the same period as the Ellington collection. This was the high point

of his career, after he began to sing commercial hits that were also musical gems, before rock competition began to push him into golden exile in Las Vegas.

The reader is reminded of black baseball players before Jackie Robinson. The word "waste" comes to mind. Though Cole was wealthy and famous, he smoked too much and worried too much, trying to keep his dignity as a black performer while catering to a white-dominated industry by coming up with more commercial material. He died of lung cancer at age 45, in 1965.

He started as a jazz pianist in Chicago. Like the guitarist George Benson (who would still be playing in organ trios in smoky lounges, the musical equivalent of the Negro baseball leagues, had he lived in those days), Cole became underrated on his instrument when many critics and fans called him a sellout for singing. Like Benson, he was a master instrumentalist.

His fugue with Lester Young on "Indiana" is one of the greatest examples of collective improvisation ever recorded. The critic Barry Ulanov called Cole's trio with Oscar Moore on guitar and Wesley

Prince on bass "as good as the Art Tatum trio." Their fabric was so tight that one voice could hardly be distinguished from another.

Cole began with charming novelty tunes, like "Straighten Up and Fly Right," then hit his stride with a series of ballads including "Nature Boy," "Sweet Lorraine," "For All We Know" and "Mona Lisa." In a sensual voice that crooned too early for its own good.

He was a private man. The Haskins-Benson biography rarely gets behind the facade; insights are generally limited to such stuff as "He was a nice guy to work for," and it is full of laundry-list details: "The gross was \$17,562. At the usual 60 to 70 percent rate, Cole could have made between \$10,500 and \$12,250."

When the civil rights movement began, Thurgood Marshall said that all Cole needed was "a banjo to complete his role as an Uncle Tom." Cole said that if he had been more outspoken on civil rights he would never have become the first black entertainer to have his own television show (in 1956). The show, however, never attracted enough sponsors, who worried



Nat King Cole in 1956.

about Southern markets, and it went off the air after a year.

The book is short (179 pages, with photos, plus a discography). It is a modest but often moving portrait of someone who tried to balance family responsibilities with artistic ambitions, and it provides an insight into a society that destroyed its own artistic royalty.

France Michelin Adds 19th 3-Star Restaurant

By Patricia Wells

New York Times Service

PARIS — The 1985 Michelin Guide for France, published Tuesday, awarded its highest rating, three stars, to the Auberge du Pere Bise in Talloires. There were no demotions from the three-star ranks, so the move raised the total of three-star restaurants to 19, four of them in Paris.

One three-star restaurant in Paris, Archestrata, owned by Alain Senderens, will soon change its name and move from the 7th arrondissement to the space occupied by the restaurant Lucas-Carton on the Place de la Madeleine. The new restaurant, to be known as Alain Senderens Lucas-Carton, is scheduled to open April 15 and is expected to continue serving Senderens' personal and dramatic style of nouvelle cuisine.

Lucas-Carton, which had two stars in the 1984 guide, is therefore listed without stars in the new guide. Because of the timing of Senderens' decision to change locations, a flurrying change is being inserted into the 1985 guide.

The guide lists numerous promotions and demotions. The most notable include the upgrading of three Paris restaurants — Guy Savoy, Le Petit Beaulieu and Relais Louis XIII — from one star to two, and the demotion of several well-known two-star restaurants — notably Barrier in Tours, Chapon Fin in Thoissey, Hostellerie de la Poste in Avallon and Auberge Bressane in Bourg-en-Bresse — to a single star. Restaurant Gerard Pangaud in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt, which had two Michelin stars in the 1984 guide, has been deleted from the new guide because, Michelin said, Pangaud

plans to move back to Paris. Auberge du Pere Bise in the Haute Savoie region held three stars from 1951 until 1983, when it was demoted to two because, Michelin inspectors explained, the owner, Francois Bise, was too often absent from the kitchen.

Bise died last year at age 55. The restaurant by Lake Annecy, considered one of the most beautiful dining spots in the country, is now directed by his wife, Charlyne, and their 21-year-old daughter, Sophie, who since age 16 has worked as an apprentice in restaurants throughout France, continuing a family tradition began in 1901, when her great-grandparents opened the restaurant. Gilles Furtin, who has directed the kitchen since 1980, when Bise became ill, remains head chef.

Michelin lists 12 new two-star restaurants. In the provinces, new promotions from one to two star include Chabran in Pont-de-l'Isère, not far from Valence in the Rhone valley; Jean Bardet in Châteaurox, in the southern Loire; the Pyrenées in Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port in the Pyrenées Mountains; and the Bretagne in Quimper, Brittany.

In Paris, 12 restaurants were promoted to one star, including the Jules Verne, in the Eiffel Tower; Tan Dinh, a popular Vietnamese restaurant in the 7th arrondissement; the Pavillon Elysées, pastry chef Gaston Lenôtre's new restaurant on the Champs-Élysées; and two restaurants devoted to fish and seafood, Villars Palace in the 5th arrondissement and La Cagouille in the 14th arrondissement. Timpad, a Moroccan restaurant in Paris, regained the star it lost in 1984.

Outside Paris, other notable one-star promotions include the Cill in Rouen and the Rivage in Gien.

Fugard's 'Road to Mecca' Is an Absorbing, Lyrical Account of Old Age

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For reasons having more to do with political fashion than theatrical justice, Athol Fugard tends to be admired in Britain more for his directly anti-apartheid tracts than for his poetic dramas. His new play, "The Road to Mecca" (on the National's Lytle-

African setting, that is one part of this "Road"; but it also manages to be a play about loneliness and eccentricity and the arrogance of church commissioners, the claustrophobia of village life, the hatred of the artist and the fear of someone who abandons religion for art. It is a play about faith and old age and courage and tolerance and bigotry that manages, in a moving evening directed by Fugard, to say rather more about the human condition than has been said at the National by a new play for a very long time.

Having been away from the London theater and therefore this column for a couple of months, I had expected certain minor re-entry problems. What I had not anticipated was the time warp involved in a reconsideration of "The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial" (at the Queens). This, you may recall, was the stage adaptation by Herman Wouk of his 1950s best seller about the mad Captain Queeg and the lieutenant accused of having improperly deposed him of having a typhoon. Lloyd Nolan created the role on stage in New York and London 30 years ago, though the memory that sticks is the one of

Humphrey Bogart rattling those ball bearings in the movie.

Now we have Charlton Heston making his London stage debut as Queeg, in an admirable trans-Atlantic Equity deal whereby he and an American team are allowed to play a season over here while Glenda Jackson and a British team do their classic "Strange Interlude" on Broadway. The only problem with this arrangement is that, for reasons unclear to me, Heston has chosen to come over with a play that creaks more loudly than the ship in the middle of its typhoon — and to come, what's more, without a director, other than himself.

This is more than a little unfortunate, because both the play and his performance could do with some backstage guidance. Heston is a considerably more interesting actor than those who have only seen him apparently posing for Mount Rushmore through those interminable Hollywood epics tend to realize: anyone who survived stage training with Katharine Cornell and screen training with Orson Welles is bound to know a bit about theatricality. The pity of it is that we only have him at the front of a waxwork display cabinet.

The English actor Ben Cross turns in a somewhat wooden performance as the defense counsel who has to prosecute Queeg in order to get his own client off the hook of a court-martial. Among the Americans, the only more-than-adequate performance comes from John Schuck as Queeg's counsel. It would have been good to welcome Heston to London in a better production of a better play.

A play about the sad life and Hollywood times of Montgomery Clift must have seemed a good idea, given at least two major biographies packed with alcohol and drugs and wasted promise; sadly, however, Neil Norman, whose new drama "The Misfit" is playing at the Old Red Lion pub theater in Islington, has managed nothing more than a lightweight canter through the known facts with no attempt to explain what made Clift so haunting as both actor and man.

In the title role, John Cassady makes no attempt at impersonation, rather resembling instead a taller Mickey Rooney; and, given a patchy script that seems to have been typed with one eye on a libel lawyer and the other on Madame Tussaud, it is difficult to fathom quite what this is supposed to be.

The chronology of Clift's life has been radically altered, directors as diverse as George Stevens and John Huston have been merged (presumably in the interests of casting economy) into one all-purpose grizzled bully, and an actress called Barbara Kinghorn intriguingly doubles as Clift's appalling mother and a drama coach apparently modeled on Lotte Lenya's role in "From Russia With Love."

The result is a mishmash that does little credit to its director, Ned Vukovic (also billed as the man

who conceived the show, which makes you wonder what Neil Norman did, since the writing is minimal, or any of the others involved. The sad thing is that there could be a good play in Clift. Moments here, such as the legendary and well-documented confrontation with Marlon Brando, in which Brando tells Clift not to die since all great actors need a rival and Monty is his, suggest that, given a writer and a director and a cast and a budget, there could have been more to "The Misfit" than a mistake.

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INSIGHTS

The Good Life for Japanese: Better Products and Changing Values

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — When Takashi Watarai was a student at Keio University two decades ago, there were days when he did not have enough money to buy a 20-cent bowl of noodles for lunch. And he still remembers an ill-fitting shirt he received as a gift from a friend.

"The sleeves were too long," he said, "but I pulled them up at the shoulders and wore it anyway."

The third child of a soy-sauce maker who went bankrupt, Mr. Watarai was fortunate to be in college at all, for only 5.2 percent of Japan's college-age youth then attended a university.

Those days of poverty ended for Mr. Watarai in 1965, when he quit his first job and joined four friends in establishing a market research company. It was about the same time that the economic status of most other Japanese began to improve substantially.

The average Japanese family in the early 1960s not only did without a car, a telephone, a refrigerator and a stove but did not even have a private bath. When Mr. Watarai, now 45, took his first job, more than half of Tokyo's population used the public baths.

Since then, many luxuries have become commonplace necessities, and Japan's affluence has brought not only vast material changes to the Japanese but has had a profound psychological impact on them as well.

Today, Tokyo Survey Research Corp., the company that Mr. Watarai and his four partners established, operates seven subsidiaries. It employs 203 full-time staff members and 5,200 part-time survey interviewers. Last year it registered sales of \$19 million.

Mr. Watarai no longer worries about how to pay for his next meal. What he is concerned about is whether his company will be able, in the next 10 years, to do 20 times as much business with only three times as many employees.

"Any goal lower than that," he says, "would hardly be worth working for."

Mr. Watarai's attitude and ambition have parallels throughout Japan's society. The average Japanese worker earned \$15,000 last year, 13 times the average wage of 1960. Japan's gross national product, the total output of goods and services, has increased 18-fold over the same period, to \$12 trillion.

The accomplishment of so much in so little time has spawned a new confidence that Japan can find its own way into the future, or, at the least, continue to rank among the most dynamic nations. Catching up is no longer the name of the game.

Only in car ownership, about 65 percent of Japanese families own a car and size of housing units (an average of 927 square feet, or about 86 square meters of floor space) does Japan rank noticeably below the United States. A college graduate still has to spend half of his starting salary of \$550 a month to rent an apartment in Tokyo — but the apartment will be twice the size of the standard one-room dwelling of 1960 and it will have a bath, Swedish furniture, French perfumes and designer fashions from around the world are available in Japanese shops. But as for the necessities of life, the belief that Japan already makes virtually everything it needs — and does it better and more cheaply than anybody else — has emerged among busi-



Pedestrians and shoppers on the sidewalk in Tokyo's affluent Ginza district.

ness leaders, government bureaucrats and the general public.

Today, it is hard to find anyone outside the nation's two leftist opposition parties, the Marxist-oriented Japan Socialist Party and the Japanese Communist Party, who worries about Japan's reverting to the authoritarian style of government and militarism that precipitated its defeat in World War II.

And while the word nationalism still strikes a discordant note in some circles, there is hardly anyone who is not proud to be a Japanese.

It was not that way in the early 1960s, when pride in Japan and its traditions was commonly equated with discredited militarism. Abject humility and national self-deprecation were standard then.

Other psychological changes are also apparent.

Affluence has brought a civility to public manners that the constraints of poverty did not allow. In 1960, large groups of Japanese resembled mobs. Only by battling one's way through a crowd, for example, did anyone manage to get to a ticket window at a commuter railroad or subway. Now, with an ample supply of ticket

vending machines, Japanese politely wait in lines of manageable length.

Tokyo, in the early 1960s one of the filthiest cities in the world, today is rated as one of the cleanest. The change came mainly from the provision of such elemental public facilities as ashtrays, waste baskets and toilets, which formerly were nonexistent.

Driving habits and pedestrian discipline improved sharply after lane stripes were painted on the roadways and city roads were fenced off to provide sidewalks. Drivers now stay in their own lanes. Pedestrians no longer stroll in roadways, expecting cars to get out of the way.

Some Japanese, whose homes are filled with gadgets and have few material needs still to be fulfilled, are beginning to lament the loss of spiritual values, a loss that they say has come with affluence. Juvenile delinquency, although negligible compared to such behavior in the United States, is on the rise.

Extravagance, too, has become a way of life, some say.

Putting new soles and heels on old shoes has fallen out of fashion, for example. Only about half of the Japanese who regularly had their shoes repaired in the early 1960s bother to do so

now, according to the Japan Shoe Commerce Newspaper.

One weekly magazine reported that when a primary school teacher scolded a pupil for wearing dirty athletic shoes, the pupil appeared the following day in a new pair.

"I threw them away," the pupil told the teacher. "You said my shoes were dirty, and I told my mother. So she bought me a new pair."

Japanese businessmen who once pressed their suits under their mattresses and transferred from bus to subway to train rather than take a taxi have given up such economies.

Now, they are likely to spend huge sums of money on other things. They will equip themselves, for example, with the best and most expensive golf equipment available: one in every four employed workers today owns a set of golf clubs.

The new Japan can be seen even in the kitchen. Increasing numbers of young housewives can cook nothing beyond the most rudimentary dishes, so companies have sprung up around the country to home-deliver food for the family table along with instructions on how to prepare it. Shops offering prepared food now number

more than 10,000, with sales totaling more than \$1.2 billion a year.

Most Japanese — today better educated, on the average, than Americans — are less willing than before to do the dirty jobs of society. Maids have all but disappeared. The quality of service has deteriorated in many instances, and it often costs more to get something fixed than to replace it.

Today, nearly a quarter of college-age Japanese attend college — three times the number of the early 1960s, and about the same as in the United States. Ninety percent of Japan's young people have a high school diploma, compared with 75 percent of young Americans. In 1960, schooling for 42 percent of the Japanese ended with junior high school.

With affluence, even the nature of public protest has changed, from the political to the economic. Rights for which the Japanese did not even have a word two decades ago — such as "the right to sunshine," the right to have light unobstructed by a neighboring building — are regularly demanded. The great economic development projects that were so recently sources of national inspiration, such as Bullet Line railroads and petrochemical complexes, have become sources of conflict.

Television, now available everywhere, has spurred a move away from traditional written culture, and many teenagers and adults read not the Japanese classics but comic books, many with pornographic themes. Teachers and employers complain that young people can no longer write the traditional characters properly.

The Japanese propensity to save as much as 20 percent of disposable income continues, despite affluence, mainly because a new incentive to savings has replaced the old one.

Formerly, the lack of welfare and pension programs was the primary incentive to save. But a sharp expansion of health insurance, social security and corporate pensions have virtually eliminated the need to save for medical care or old age.

The expansion of medical care also has helped give Japan the longest life expectancies for any country in the world — 79.8 years for women, 74.2 years for men. Spending for a nationwide health insurance system, which was introduced in 1961, has risen from \$1.4 billion in the first year to an expected \$62.9 billion in 1985.

The main incentive to savings is the rapidly rising prices of land and housing. The spiral itself is another by-product of affluence. The average Tokyo resident who wants to buy a home with a small garden now has to wait until he is nearly 41 years old to afford such a place — and to look for it 76 minutes' commuting distance from his work place. The likely cost: \$140,000, or 5.2 years' wages.

The Japanese propensity to work long hours has slackened. The Japanese workweek has dropped to 41 hours from 48 hours, on average. But only a fourth of the people who work get two days off every week of the year.

Workers still forgo 40 percent of the vacation days to which they are entitled and willingly put in overtime, paid at only 1.25 times normal pay. But the Japanese cite the South Koreans, with their 66-hour work weeks, as the world's real workaholics.

Household conveniences, combined with a decreasing birthrate, have given housewives new freedom to work. Married women working outside a family business accounted for only 40 percent of the female work force in the early 1960s, compared with 65 percent today.

Since 1960, the number of married women at work also has risen 71 percent to more than 15.3 million, and last year, for the first time, surpassed the number of housewives.

More personal time also has led to a boom in a variety of businesses lumped into what has become known as the "leisure industry." Although Japanese rank among the world's greatest overseas travelers, foreign travel was forbidden until 1964, when 128,000 people went abroad. Last year, more than four million Japanese made overseas trips, 83 percent of them for leisure.

Yet it has been only in the last two or three years that ordinary Japanese have come to accept the fact that affluence has arrived.

"When I go to Tokyo, normally once a year, I am staggered by the luxury of daily life there," Fumiko Mori, a Japanese author, recently told a symposium in Washington, where she now lives.

One reason is that corporate profitability and national strength came to Japan long before personal affluence — as a matter of policy. Another is that many Japanese still look upon their affluence as if it were ephemeral.

Moscow Looks to History as Talks Near

Soviet Officials Say They Seek Respect, Equality and Compromise at Geneva

By Michael Geller

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — "When Germany attacked without warning in 1941," said Vladimir B. Lomeiko, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department, "Hitler had been convinced he was stronger than Russia. We do not want history to repeat itself, and for that reason we will never permit anyone to have superiority over us."

Soviet officials say that history weighs heavily on their minds as they head into arms talks with the United States on March 12 in Geneva. Chances for success in the talks, Mr. Lomeiko said, will depend largely on whether the U.S. approach "is aimed at treating us with respect and equality" or "aimed at achieving superiority."

To the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union's missile forces already are superior to their smaller and more numerous American counterparts. But through the Russian end of the telescope, a combination of new U.S. weapons and projects threaten to tip the balance against the Soviet Union in the future.

As they see it, new U.S. medium-range Pershing-2 missiles being installed in West Germany are meant to knock out civilian leadership and military command posts. New long-range MX missiles would be targeted on Soviet missile silos. And President Ronald Reagan's new Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars," project to develop an anti-missile shield around the United States could, even if not perfect, handle whatever the Russians had left to fire in a retaliatory strike.

In interviews here last week, Soviet officials, specialists on arms control and U.S. affairs, academics and journalists, made or suggested several points.

• Moscow is prepared to "go very far," as one Soviet official put it, in making "more radical" cuts in Soviet strategic offensive missile forces to get a three-part agreement at Geneva that would prevent a "star wars" defense and include

cuts in U.S. long-range and medium-range missiles.

The official, who stressed that no final Kremlin decisions had been made, hinted that the cuts could go from the 20-percent reductions proposed by Moscow last year at the now-abandoned Strategic Arms Reduction Talks to perhaps 25 percent to 30 percent. The last Soviet START proposal included a reduction from the current level of 2,250 Soviet missiles and bombers to 1,800.

If anything, Moscow appears to be more adamant now than in the now-defunct discussions on intermediate nuclear forces, known as the INF talks, on being compensated for British and French missile forces. Both the British and French missiles, totaling 162, are being modernized and are aimed at Soviet targets. The Soviet officials said they would agree to an equal number of allied medium-range missile warheads in Europe matched against theirs, but would insist on keeping their SS-20 missiles targeted in Asia out of such calculations.

• While concerned about U.S. nuclear forces in Asia, the Russians seemed to be more concerned about possible new Chinese missiles. Western sources said they sensed that the Kremlin is worried about a growing U.S.-Chinese-Japanese triangle on its Asian flank involving technology, money, military assistance and raw material resources.

• Moscow has not lost interest in a ban on testing anti-satellite weapons, despite an abrupt and mysterious silence on the subject in recent months. U.S. and Soviet officials said an American delay in testing a U.S. system is the result of apparent technical problems, not any secret deal.

SOVIET officials said it is simply that the Reagan anti-missile defense plan had overwhelmed other aspects of arms control. But another Soviet specialist hinted that Soviet interest in developing anti-satellite weapons could be increased if it becomes necessary to target space-based elements of a "star wars"

defense. The Russians already have a crude system but are trying to stop a more sophisticated U.S. version.

• The overwhelming priority of Soviet tactics is to stop the Reagan space defense initiative. But many Russians interviewed said that Moscow understands the impossibility of cutting off with certainty all research and is ready to accept that some could go ahead. What they want ended is the awesome financial commitment to the project, currently \$26 billion just for research, and an agreement that bans production.

The impact of the Reagan program here goes well beyond Soviet concern over American technology and the potential impact on superpower relations in a crisis if one side has a defense it thinks will work.

There is a widespread view that the program, as another official put it, is "a cynical attempt to economically bankrupt" the Soviet Union and delay what another called "socioeconomic progress" by forcing an economically strapped Kremlin into either concessions or a costly arms race.

One specialist said that new missile projects, once under way, probably are harder to stop in the Soviet Union than in the United States. He added that the Kremlin would soon have to face decisions that would have financial implications for decades on whether to build more offensive weapons to overcome the "star wars" defense.

Several persons interviewed resented the implication in statements by U.S. officials that the project frightened Moscow and forced it back to the negotiating table after a Soviet walkout from arms control talks in late 1983. The Soviet officials suggested that such statements were condescending and added to the suspicion that Mr. Reagan is not serious about wanting an agreement.

Indeed, some Western diplomats, not Americans, say they have heard Russians say privately that the emergence of the Strategic Defense Initiative provided Moscow with an excellent excuse to return to the Geneva talks without drawing too much attention to the reasons why they walked out in 1983.

In this view, Moscow realizes that its 1983 decision worked against it and that in removing itself from the arms negotiations it also had removed the focal point and forum around which Western peace movements could rally.

Throughout the interviews, however, there was a sense of defensiveness in Soviet statements, from Mr. Lomeiko's emphasis on being treated as equals to resentment over the implications that the Russians could be economically squeezed into concessions.

• A number of experienced Western diplomats in Moscow said that the Soviet Union is in trouble, with economic problems at home, problems in Eastern Europe, and no leadership at the top. The Russians, in this view, want an arms agreement to buy time to emerge from their other problems.

Although the Russians said their leadership is intact and their policy consistent despite the illness of President Konstantin U. Chernenko, Western diplomats said that Mr. Chernenko's illness means there is no one at the top who could take a decisive and imaginative decision to cut through the arms control issue and the Soviet bureaucracy and grab at an interesting new solution if one were available.

Even if Mr. Chernenko dies and a new leader takes over, it would take time for him to consoli-



Vladimir B. Lomeiko

date power and might even be more difficult for a new Soviet leader to make a deal than the present one. Thus, both Soviet and Western specialists said the chances of reaching agreement are slim in the near future, even though the first two years of Mr. Reagan's second term, in which congressional support for him is likely to be most secure, could be the best time from Washington's standpoint.

• The Russians said they do not believe that Mr. Reagan wants to be remembered as having gained an arms agreement. Rather, they said he would rather be viewed historically as the president who made America invulnerable to attack.

Despite recent warning by Mr. Chernenko against being too gloomy over arms control prospects, many Russians are pessimistic.

They cited the size of the U.S. defense budget, the extraordinary technical complexity added by the Strategic Defense Initiative, the unwillingness of Washington to take a good-will first step by signing unratified nuclear test ban treaties and the prospect that the momentum of new weapons projects on both sides will outpace arms talks.

They also cited recent statements by Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials suggesting that the space defense program is not negotiable as poisoning the atmosphere after Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko agreed on Jan. 8 to work toward "preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth."

Mr. Lomeiko, the only one interviewed who was willing to be quoted by name, said there "are certain facts that are encouraging" and added that "the Soviet side is sincerely interested in success in negotiations and in improving relations with the United States."

Apologizing for dwelling on World War II, Mr. Lomeiko insisted that history is important. "For our part," he said, "we've never forgotten the meeting on the Elbe River" in Germany between U.S. and Soviet troops in the closing days of the war. "We do not and will not ever forget those Americans who fought at our side in the struggle against fascism."

But the "objective truth is," he continued, "that Americans never underwent all the hardships, including 20 million dead, that the Russians did in paying the price for being viewed as weak."

Black Power Brings New Fears To County of the Old U.S. South

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

EDGEFIELD, South Carolina — A sign just off the courthouse square in this old Southern town boasts that Edgefield has produced 10 governors and "more dashing, brilliant, romantic figures, statesmen, orators, soldiers, adventurers and daredevils than any other county of South Carolina, if not of any rural county in America."

It is a place of larger-than-life figures. One Edgefield boy commanded the state militia attacking Fort Sumter in the Civil War. Three died as heroes at the Alamo, the San Antonio, Texas, building that was overrun by Mexicans in 1836 and that served as a symbol of Texas resistance to Mexican rule.

But mostly, the town is known for its politicians and its racial strife.

The local high school is named after one favorite son, Strom Thurmond, the senior Republican in the Senate and a man known for his conservative views.

Another hometown senator was Benjamin R. Tillman, who also served as governor, and who led a successful campaign in 1895 to disenfranchise black voters in the state. He explained how on the floor of the Senate: "We took the government away. We snuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy maintains the mansion of another local hero, General Martin Witherspoon Gary, as a historic shrine. General Gary is best remembered for driving blacks from office in the last days of Reconstruction.

Under his guidance, the county Democratic Party passed a resolution in 1878 declaring that "white supremacy is essential to our continued existence as a people."

For more than a century, whites retained control of Edgefield County, a peach-growing area of about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of Columbia.

But last fall, a political revolution of sorts occurred. Three blacks were elected to the formerly all-white County Council.

BEFORE then, blacks, who make up about half the county population, had won a 10-year legal battle against an election system that they said shut them out of political decision-making. Under a Supreme Court decision, the county's old at-large voting system was replaced with five single-member districts.

Three of the districts had black majorities, so the election results had been expected.

But the new council's assertiveness has shocked many. In its first meeting on Jan. 1, the council's black majority removed the white county administrator and the white part-time county attorney.

The administrator, H.O. Carter, was replaced by Thomas McCain, a black who initiated the legal battle that led to the Supreme Court decision.

This set off a wave of indignation among whites. "I was scared. A lot of us were. We were worried about what else they'd do," said Barry Ozias, manager of B.C. Restaurant. "I thought it might be the first of 10 things they wanted to do."

Dozens of whites have packed into the two council meetings held since Jan. 1. "That

doesn't intimidate me," said Willie Bright, the new council president. "I know some whites haven't accepted the results of the election. They don't like what happened. They don't worry me."

But Mr. Bright's political survival and that of the other two black council members may depend on how they resolve two thorny issues.

The first is a lawsuit filed by Mr. Carter, who, as administrator, ran the county government for 12 years. He is seeking payment for a two-year contract he signed with the previous council. Blacks argue that the contract is invalid because it was signed after white council members lost in an October primary election.

Mr. Carter was to be paid \$26,204 a year, about \$6,000 less than Mr. McCain, a former teacher who holds a doctorate degree in mathematics.

THE other issue is what to do about legal fees resulting from Mr. McCain's legal battle with the county. Mr. McCain sued after he ran unsuccessfully for the council in 1972. He ran again in 1976 and 1980.

Mr. McCain's lawyers contend that the county is liable for his legal fees and say they are willing to settle for \$481,000. The county budget last year was \$1.9 million.

Mr. Bright, a telephone company technician and small businessman, has voiced concern that the two issues will dominate the council's attention so much that it might handicap efforts to help county residents in such matters as attracting new industry.

"I don't know how much we'll be able to get done as long as those two things hang over us," he said.

But others, including some whites, say they believe that the new council will resolve its problems, and that a permanent political realignment has taken place here. W.W. Mims, editor of the Edgefield Advertiser, is one.

"These blacks are very smart. They're well-educated and dedicated," he said in his office on the courthouse square. "They're going to try to be wise so they come up on top during the next election."

Meanwhile, blacks are euphoric about their new political power.

"For blacks, it meant everything. We've never had any representation," said Mr. Bright, who remembered having to pay a poll tax to vote in the county. "It means my kids can be elected to public office. Before, it didn't matter if you were good or bad, you couldn't hold public office if you had black skin."

"Somehow, some way, we want to give people hope that life can be different than it has been," said Mr. McCain, who also is the Edgefield County Democratic chairman.

Change is not easy in a place surrounded by so much history. But there are signs of it in unlikely places.

One is the changing view of a son of Edgefield, whose bronze statue is in the courthouse square. It portrays Senator Thurmond, as one from his 24-hour filibuster against the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Among those voting for Mr. Thurmond last fall was Mr. McCain. He said he did so because Mr. Thurmond voted to extend the Voting Rights Act in 1962.

"I figured he deserved my thanks" for having changed his philosophy, Mr. McCain said.

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(Continued on Page 12)

WHERE CAN SILICON VALLEY TURN NOW THAT THE CHIPS ARE DOWN?

If you knew America's smokestack industries were in trouble, you may have thought that at least Silicon Valley was safe.

It isn't.

This week Business Week examines Silicon Valley's international trade crisis, how it happened and how a resolution might be engineered.

Part of the problem is Japanese trading practices. They're prompting even the Valley's traditional free traders

to start calling for protectionist measures like import surcharges.

And in a report just released, the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness pinpoints other problems. In technology, capital, people and trade.

But Business Week also looks on the brighter side. With possible solutions on how to bring peace to the Valley once again.

This week's Silicon Valley cover story is one more instance of the authoritative,

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Why Silicon Valley Is Losing Its Edge

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Pretax Profit Up 29% At National Westminster

Readers
LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC reported Tuesday that pretax earnings rose 29 percent to £671 million (\$718 million) in 1984 from £518 million the previous year, an increase well above most analysts' predictions.

The company's net, however, fell 28 percent to £237 million from £336 million a year ago. Earnings per share were at 88 pence, down from 128 pence.

The bank reported that its tax charge rose to £377 million from £171 million, mainly because of a 34-million charge for deferred tax in Britain arising from corporate tax changes.

The full dividend was 25.6 pence on increased capital resulting from last year's rights issue, compared with an adjusted 24.1 pence for the previous year.

National Westminster's group chief executive, Philip Wilkinson, said the 1984 pretax profit meant that the bank's current trading position was extremely good, continuing the momentum from the record pretax profit announced last year.

Personal loans are buoyant, although industrial advances are flattening, he said. He said the bank has £1 billion spare capacity for home loans. "All in all, prospects are looking very good," Mr. Wilkinson said.

The bank's chairman, Lord Boardman, said charges against profits for bad debts of £351 million reflected a continuing cautious view of world trading conditions.

"We're not gloomy or depressive but prudent and properly cautious," Lord Boardman said. The bank's exposure to bad debt is significantly less than other major British or U.S. banks, he said.

National Westminster is taking a longer-term view of the Third World debt situation, said Ron Bennie, the international banking division manager.

Mr. Bennie said the debt picture is better now than in 1982 but inflation rates are still not under control. The bank's cumulative provision of £918 million for bad debts represents 2.1 percent of amounts due from customers, up from 1.9 percent in 1983.

Mr. Wilkinson said the bank had no acquisition plans at present following contracts to expand its operations in Spain and Australia.

The bank said it also had no plans to follow Midland Bank in giving free banking services to personal account holders.

Renault Drops Soviet Project
The Associated Press
PARIS — France's state-owned Renault auto group disclosed Tuesday that it had backed out of negotiations with the Soviet Union on a project to set up a car engine factory in Leningrad.

Renault said its decision was based on difficulties in getting the Soviet Union to agree to purchase French cars. The project would have required substantial investment merely to set up design work and initial production.

Renault said it had been in the Communist-led union, the General Confederation of Labor, since a few weeks ago that contract was worth between 6 million to 7 million francs (up to 10 million), and that with associated contracts could be worth 15 million to 20 billion francs.

Over-the-Counter
NASDAQ National Market Prices
March 5
(Continued from Page 12)

Sales in 1984	High	Low	3PM CLOS
Alcoa	44.44	44.00	44.00
Amstar	44.44	44.00	44.00
Amstar	44.44	44.00	44.00
Amstar	44.44	44.00	44.00
Amstar	44.44	44.00	44.00

Grand Met Sees Decrease in Net
Readers
LOS ANGELES — Digital Equipment Corp. showed off equipment Monday that is intended to give it a major role in the growing office market by marrying its Rainbow personal computer to its bigger minicomputers.

Digital, the nation's No. 2 computer manufacturer behind International Business Machines Corp., hopes to silence critics who say that the company, which is the leading maker of minicomputers, has fallen behind in the emerging market for smaller, cheaper personal computers.

The system unveiled Monday was an upgraded version of Digital's Rainbow and related software and other equipment.

Kenneth H. Olsen, chairman and founder of the 28-year-old company, said the products are "one more step toward fully integrating personal computers into [the work place] in a disciplined, organized and consistent way."

Digital pioneered the minicomputer, which is sized between big mainframes and the new, smaller personal computers. A minicomputer costs from \$30,000 to \$300,000.

Digital's VAX series of minicomputers dominates the market, especially in engineering and other technical fields, and has been central to the success of the 56-billion company. But the minicomputer's future is questioned by some who say that the increasingly powerful personal computer is encroaching on the mini's turf.

The potential threat took on additional significance for Digital when the Rainbow, its entry in the personal-computer market, did not seem to fit in Digital's line of computers or meet the needs of the company's traditional, sophisticated customers in industry.

The equipment displayed Monday represents Digital's effort to meld the personal computer with the minicomputer in the office, which is one of the fastest-growing computer markets.

Despite Glut, Uranium Mine in Canada Is Booming

(Continued from Page 9)

year became the world's biggest producer of yellowcake, as semi-processed uranium is called. Two nearby mines at Cliff and Rabbit Lake are doing nearly as well.

Furthermore, a recent discovery 75 miles northeast of here at Cigar Lake appears to be the greatest concentration of uranium ever found — at least six times more prolific than Key Lake, with ore almost 100 times richer than the average uranium mine. That find, jointly owned by the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp., a provincial crown corporation, and Comex, the French utility consortium, might be just the beginning.

Saskatchewan may become the source of most of the United States' uranium needs in the near future, U.S. industry officials suggest that U.S. dependence on imports could quickly grow from about a quarter currently to more than 80 percent.

This would happen, they say, as long-term contracts now being filled from inventories by companies no longer digging uranium come due. They would then have to be renegotiated with foreigners, including South Africa and Australia but mainly Canada.

"Didn't we learn anything from old Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican of New Mexico, the leading uranium state, has asked."

In the 1970s, Washington answered the threat of non-American dominance in uranium markets with import restrictions. Since the United States is by far the largest user of uranium, the restraints gave U.S. producers more than half of worldwide uranium sales.

Those restraints have been removed by the Reagan administration, as part of its free-market philosophy and push for increased peaceful use of atomic power. Current legislation calls for a review of

Digital Upgrades Rainbow PC In Bid for Office Market

By Donald Woutar
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Digital Equipment Corp. showed off equipment Monday that is intended to give it a major role in the growing office market by marrying its Rainbow personal computer to its bigger minicomputers.

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The equipment displayed Monday represents Digital's effort to meld the personal computer with the minicomputer in the office, which is one of the fastest-growing computer markets.

Alcatel Thomson And Fairchild To Pool Resources

PARIS — Alcatel Thomson and Fairchild Industries Inc. agreed Tuesday to pool telecommunications technology and marketing worldwide. Jacques Imbert, Alcatel's chief executive, said Tuesday.

Under the agreement, scheduled to be approved by both boards by the end of March, Alcatel Thomson will market Fairchild products outside North America.

In North America, Fairchild will market ground stations and corporate telecommunications services supplied by Alcatel Thomson's transmission subsidiary.

Mr. Imbert declined to give financial details but said the two groups had set up four joint subsidiaries.

Alcatel Thomson is getting an initial 20-percent stake in Fairchild Communications Products Co. and Fairchild Communications Networks & Services Inc. Its stake will be raised to 40 percent by the end of 1986.

Pan Am Attendants Set Strike Date

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways flight attendants Tuesday set an April 1 strike deadline, saying they would join striking mechanics whose six-day walkout has shut down the carrier's domestic flights and sharply cut its overseas operations.

"We offered a multimillion dollar concessionary package and they spit on it and threw it back in our face," said Brian Moreau, chairman of the Independent Union of Flight Attendants of New York.

"We have been released by the National Mediation Board to strike as of April 1. At that time, we will have no choice," he said.

The Transport Workers Union, representing 5,800 mechanics, walked out Thursday after contract talks broke down. Pan Am's 14,000 flight attendants, engineers, mechanics and pilots, have no new contract in place. All five unions' contract runs out Jan. 1. No talks were scheduled with either the TWU or the IUFA.

To our Readers in Germany

We would like to hear from you. If you are having difficulty obtaining the International Herald Tribune on a timely basis please let us know. This applies whether you buy your copy at a newsstand or are a subscriber. Our representative in Germany will try to solve any problem you may have in getting your paper promptly and will do everything possible to improve quality of the service.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
Published daily except on Sundays and public holidays

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Alcoa	44.00
Amstar	44.00
Amstar	44.00
Amstar	44.00
Amstar	44.00

The World's Leading Uranium Producers

Country	1978	1984
Canada	6,803	10,700
United States	14,200	5,900
South Africa	3,961	5,700
Australia	516	3,850
Namibia	2,897	3,850

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(c) ALMA TRUST, S.A.	(c) ALMA TRUST, S.A.
(d) ALMA TRUST, S.A.	(d) ALMA TRUST, S.A.
(e) ALMA TRUST, S.A.	(e) ALMA TRUST, S.A.

Unilever Posts 16% Rise in Profit in 4th

(Continued from Page 9)

The company reported overall progress in its British and Dutch operations but conceded that some of its West German operations reported lower results. Analysts say the company's margins are weak in West Germany.

Sir Kenneth said Unilever is considering further big acquisitions. Senior Unilever officials have said they would consider spending as much as \$1 billion for the right U.S. acquisition. Last year, North American accounted for about 20 percent of operating profit, still well below the 45 percent from Europe.

Unilever PLC plans a total dividend for 1984 of 35.52 pence a share, up from 30.86 pence for 1983. Unilever NV is to pay 14.11 guilders, up from 13.02 guilders.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FIDELITY SPECIAL GROWTH FUND

Registered Office: Societe d'Investissement a Capital Variable 37, Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B 20995

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY SPECIAL GROWTH FUND, a society of investment with a capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on March 28, 1985, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet at November 30, 1984 and income statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1984;
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor;
5. Election of eight (8) Directors, specifically the re-election of all present Directors, Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, Harry G. A. Seggerman and James E. Tomner and Finimtrust.
6. Election of the Statutory Auditor, specifically, the re-election of the present Statutory Auditor, Maurice J. Sergeant.
7. Authorization of the Board of Directors to declare a dividend in respect of fiscal 1984 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the Agenda will require a quorum and will be given by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors
Dated: February 26, 1985

FIDELITY SPECIAL GROWTH FUND is an investment company with the investment objective of seeking long term capital growth from a diversified portfolio of companies actively involved in the development and application of advanced technology, primarily in Japan, other Pacific Basin countries and the U.S.

At February 1, 1985 the portfolio was split between the following sectors: 35% in Consumer, 13% in Electrical, 11% in Energy/Materials, 10% in Financial, 10% in Industrial, 8% in Services, 5% in Merchandising, 3% in Chemicals and 4% in cash and miscellaneous. The geographical split was as follows: Japan 72%, USA 12%, Hong Kong 6%, Australia 6%, cash and miscellaneous 4%.

The Fund was launched in February 1983 at \$12 per share. Since launch, the offer price of shares has risen 18% to \$14.12 at February 1, 1985. The Fund is now valued at \$40m.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 11,400,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 10,220,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Quot.	Chgs
174	174	AT&T	2.38	5.5	15.5	174	174	174	+1
174	174	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	174	174	174	+1
174	174	GE	1.12	5.5	15.5	174	174	174	+1
174	174	Westinghouse	1.12	5.5	15.5	174	174	174	+1
174	174	General Electric	1.12	5.5	15.5	174	174	174	+1
174	174	Westinghouse Electric	1.12	5.5	15.5	174	174	174	+1
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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Sundsvallsbanken

US\$20,000,000
Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sundsvallsbanken has elected to redeem all of its outstanding Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1985 (the "Notes") on April 11, 1985, at the Redemption Price of 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest.

On April 11, 1985, the Redemption Price will become due and payable upon all Notes, and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after said date. All Notes, together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing on October, 1985 are to be surrendered for payment of the Redemption Price plus accrued interest at the Corporate Trust Office of Bankers Trust Company in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, or at the main offices of any one of 1) Bankers Trust Company in London, 2) Banque Indosuez in Luxembourg, 3) Bankers Trust Company in Paris, 4) Bankers Trust A.G. in Zurich, 5) Banque du Benelux S.A. in Brussels, 6) Bankers Trust GmbH in Frankfurt am Main.

Sundsvallsbanken
By Bankers Trust Company
as Principal Paying Agent

March 1, 1985

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Floating rate note issue of U.S. \$400 million
September 1983/1991

The rate of interest applicable for the period beginning March 4, 1985 and set by the reference agent is 10% annually.

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Sundsvallsbanken
By Bankers Trust Company
as Principal Paying Agent

March 1, 1985

ANOTHER FIRST FROM THE PEOPLE WHO BROUGHT YOU FINANCIAL FUTURES.



CME OPTIONS ON BRITISH POUND AND SWISS FRANC FUTURES.

The CME now has two new ways to help you manage your foreign exchange exposure more effectively—options on British pound and Swiss franc futures.

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But at CME we're used to leading the way. Back in 1972 we created the first financial futures market (the International Monetary Market)—one in which we traded a record 13.8 million foreign currency contracts in '84.

Last year we were first in offering options on Deutschmark futures—already the most actively exchange traded currency option in the world.

And this spring we'll be offering the first Eurodollar options.

The reason for our success is simple.

All our products are specifically designed to give bankers, dealers and institutions greater flexibility in managing their foreign currency exposure.

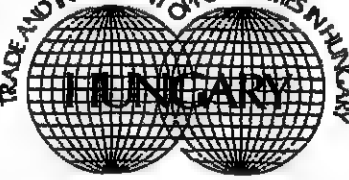
For further information and a free copy of "Options on Currency Futures: An Introduction", write to or telephone Keith Woodbridge at Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 27 Throgmorton Street, London, EC2N 2AN. (01) 920 0722.

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HUNGARY A CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
Budapest, June 13-14, 1985

The International Herald Tribune conference on "Trade and Investment Opportunities in Hungary" will be of keen interest to any executive concerned about future economic relations between East and West. The conference provides an extraordinary opportunity for business leaders to examine how the Hungarian government is approaching questions of domestic and international economic relations and offers Western executives an unusual occasion for direct contact with business leaders from Eastern Europe. Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the coupon below.

- JUNE 13**
Keynote Address:
Mr. József Morjai, Deputy Prime Minister
The Economic Outlook
Professor József Bogdár, Director, Institute of World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Foreign Trade
Mr. István Török, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade
The Five Year Plan
Dr. János Haás, Secretary of State, National Planning Board
Afternoon Address
Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Occidental Petroleum Corporation
Investment Incentives and Tax Free Zones
Baron P. Péter Medgyessy, Deputy Minister of Finance
Baron
Mr. Sándor Demcsák, General Manager, Hungarian Foreign Trading Bank
- JUNE 14**
The Banking System
Mr. János Fekete, First Deputy President, National Bank of Hungary
Western Banking and Hungary
Mr. Gabriel Eichler, Vice President and General Manager, Bank of America N.T., Vienna
Industrial Outlook
Mr. Ferenc Horváth, Secretary of State for Industry
Panel of Hungarian Industrialists
Afternoon Address
Professor Richard Portes, Director, Centre for Economic Policy Research, London
Joint Ventures
Mr. László Borbély, Director General, Department for International Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance
Panel of Foreign Companies
Moderator: Mr. Tamas Beck, President, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The conference will be held at the Astoria Hotel on June 13 and 14. A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. For details please contact the hotel directly.

Astoria Hotel, Mr. J. Török, Roosevelt St. 2, Budapest, (01) Tel. (06-1) 187836, Telex 22-4954.

The fee for the conference is \$395 or the equivalent in a convertible currency. This includes dinner June 13, coffee, lunch, documentation and simultaneous Hungarian-French-German translation. Fees are payable in advance at the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation postmarked on or before May 30. Cancellations after that date will be charged the full fee.

The conference was organized in association with Interpress in Budapest and G. Arnold Teasing B.V. in Amsterdam. Moscow. The Hungarian airline is the official carrier for the conference.

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____
Position: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____
City/Country: _____
Telephone: _____
Company Activity: _____

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as of the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 14)

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Close	Chg.
3M	0.40	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
AT&T	0.50	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
IBM	0.60	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Intel	0.70	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Microsoft	0.80	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Oracle	0.90	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
SAP	1.00	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Siemens	1.10	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Telecom	1.20	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Verizon	1.30	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
WorldCom	1.40	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Yield	1.50	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
30-Day	1.60	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
90-Day	1.70	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
180-Day	1.80	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
360-Day	1.90	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25

Claimants Wait As Asbestos Firms And Insurers Duel

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In an ornately decorated auditorium remodeled into a courtroom, a trial is underway to determine who will pay billions of dollars in injury claims filed by thousands of people exposed to asbestos.

In the trial, five asbestos manufacturers are contending against more than 50 insurance companies, and the insurance companies are going against one another, in what is one of the largest insurance claim cases ever. While the dispute is mainly over who pays, the outcome could also help determine how much money will ultimately be available to compensate those exposed to asbestos.

The decisions by a jury and by Judge Ira A. Brown Jr. of California Superior Court could also set precedents about liability in cases in which illnesses and deaths occur years after exposure to harmful substances.

The special preparations for the trial, which began Monday, bear witness to the size and complexity of the case. Because no courtroom could hold all the lawyers involved, a former high school auditorium was changed into a courtroom at a cost of \$300,000. An intercom system is being set up so lawyers, sitting at 26 tables spread around the room, can indicate they want to speak by pressing a button that turns on a light on the judge's console. Computer systems are being set up to keep track of more than 50,000 documents totaling more than 100 million pages.

To the victims of asbestos exposure, such elaborate preparations illustrate one of their principal complaints — that legal wrangling is causing attorneys while delaying compensation to victims. A study by Rand Corp. in 1983 estimated that 63 cents of every dollar spent on asbestos litigation went to the attorneys on both sides, not to the claimants.

"All the millions of dollars going down the tubes in attorney's fees, and the victims will not receive a dime," said James E. Vermeulen, executive director of the Asbestos Victims of America. Wearing a portable oxygen tank to help him breathe, he led a demonstration of about a dozen asbestos exposure victims outside the courtroom.

There are an estimated 25,000 claims for injuries or death blamed on inhalation of asbestos, a fibrous material once commonly used as an insulating material and fire retardant.

Attorneys for the asbestos companies and the insurers said that the trial was not delaying payments to victims. The real reason for the delay in compensation, they said, is that in 1982, Manville Corp., the leading asbestos maker, sought bankruptcy protection, which relieves it of having to pay claims.

Sir Kenneth Berrill to Head British Securities Board

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government Tuesday announced the appointment of Sir Kenneth Berrill to oversee a new regulatory system for the British securities industry.

Sir Kenneth, 64, is set to take up the post as the first chairman of the Securities and Investments Board, which is to regulate the industry under the supervision of the Bank of England and the Department of Trade and Industry. He has agreed to relinquish his position as chairman of Vickers de Costa Group, a London-based stockbrokerage in which Citicorp recently acquired a major shareholding.

Sir Kenneth began working in the City in 1981, when he joined Vickers de Costa after being a lecturer in economics at Cambridge University, as director of an investment trust and as chief economic adviser to the Treasury.

Martin Jackson, vice chairman of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., was appointed deputy chairman of the board. Sir Kenneth will retain his post at the London-based merchant bank.

At a press conference, Sir Kenneth placed himself squarely in the London tradition of preference for light regulation. He said financial regulation was like "salt in cooking" and warned against overdoing it.

Chase Manhattan Ltd., the London-based merchant banking arm of the Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group, has appointed Thomas F. Gaffney to the new post of president. He will head the merchant bank's activities in Europe,

Executives As Patrons

(Continued from Page 9)

among the young playwrights whom it has sponsored over the last two years.

"That a play doesn't work doesn't have a negative effect on our corporate image," said Georges Debontré, a commercial executive for the company, based in Cergy Pontoise, near Paris. "It just means the playwright probably isn't going to make it."

Keeping costs under control has helped launch new ideas, and one approach has been to try to get a project to pay for itself. At the Carlier Foundation, for example, seminars and exhibits are expected to bring in revenue for the project being sponsored.

Another example is the 250,000-franc scientific research prize awarded to the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, by SOVACSA, a Paris-based finance company. In 1984 the prize was awarded to a research team for its revolutionary findings on AIDS — acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

To help pay for the prize, SOVAC offered loans with no interest for four months to clients who contributed money toward the prize.

Other companies do not offer cash prizes. "As a reward, they get honor," said a spokesman for Philips, where the Young Scientist Contest has been running for more than 15 years.

According to some executives, sponsoring art, theater, music and educational activities still is more common in U.S. companies than in some European companies. But that is changing.

Floating Rate Notes March 5

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Yield	Price	Chg.
Bank of America	100M	3.50%	3.50%	100.00	0.00
Chase Manhattan	100M	3.50%	3.50%	100.00	0.00
Citicorp	100M	3.50%	3.50%	100.00	0.00
First National City	100M	3.50%	3.50%	100.00	0.00
Wells Fargo	100M	3.50%	3.50%	100.00	0.00

Asian Commodities March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

London Commodities March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

Paris Commodities March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

U.S. Futures March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

Metals March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

Stocks March 5

Stock	Price	Chg.
3M	24.00	+0.25
AT&T	24.00	+0.25
IBM	24.00	+0.25
Intel	24.00	+0.25
Microsoft	24.00	+0.25

Dividends March 5

Company	Dividend	Yield
Bank of America	0.50	4.0%
Chase Manhattan	0.50	4.0%
Citicorp	0.50	4.0%
First National City	0.50	4.0%
Wells Fargo	0.50	4.0%

S&P 100 Index Options March 5

Option	Price	Chg.
Call 100	100.00	+0.05
Put 100	100.00	+0.05

DM Futures Options March 5

Option	Price	Chg.
Call 100	100.00	+0.05
Put 100	100.00	+0.05

Cash Prices March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

Grains March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

Oil March 5

Commodity	Unit	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	Barrel	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1000 cu ft	1.50	+0.05
Coal	Ton	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	Ton	50.00	+0.50
Copper	Pound	1.50	+0.02

Stocks March 5

Stock	Price	Chg.
3M	24.00	+0.25
AT&T	24.00	+0.25
IBM	24.00	+0.25
Intel	24.00	+0.25
Microsoft	24.00	+0.25

Commodity Indexes March 5

Index	Value	Chg.
Crude Oil	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1.50	+0.05
Coal	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	50.00	+0.50
Copper	1.50	+0.02

Market Guide March 5

Market	Value	Chg.
Crude Oil	25.00	+0.25
Natural Gas	1.50	+0.05
Coal	10.00	+0.10
Iron Ore	50.00	+0.50
Copper	1.50	+0.02

What Are the Experts Saying March 5

Expert	Opinion
Wall Street	Positive
London	Neutral
Paris	Optimistic

Advertisement March 5

BOTANICALS

13 1/2	Coriander	-90	3-8	1-2	28	3	23	+30
7 1/2	Angelica	-60	8-6	7	69	70	80	+9
36 1/2	Oris	-88	3	542	24	65	93	+26
24 1/2	Juniper	-40	3-0	110	13	13	56	+43
56 25 1/2	Licorice	-93	16	69-6	17	12	67	+44
67 1/2	Lemon Peel	-90	58	132	56	23	110	+87
38 1/2	Almonds	-75	67	56-3	67	40	567	+517
23 1/2	Cassia Bark	-50	6-8	72	82	23	987	+964

AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as of the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 14)

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Close	Chg.
3M	0.40	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
AT&T	0.50	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
IBM	0.60	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Intel	0.70	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Microsoft	0.80	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Oracle	0.90	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
SAP	1.00	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Siemens	1.10	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Telecom	1.20	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Verizon	1.30	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
WorldCom	1.40	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
Yield	1.50	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
30-Day	1.60	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
90-Day	1.70	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
180-Day	1.80	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25
360-Day	1.90	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	24.00	+0.25

AMEX High-Lows March 5

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
3M	24.50	23.50	24.00	24.00
AT&T	24.50	23.50	24.00	24.00
IBM	24.50	23.50	24.00	24.00
Intel	24.50	23.50	24.00	24.00
Microsoft	24.50	23.50	24.00	24.00

Stocks March 5

Stock	Price	Chg.
3M	24.00	+0.25
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IBM	24.00	+0.25
Intel	24.00	+0.25
Microsoft	24.00	+0.25

Commodity Indexes March 5

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Market Guide March 5

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Wall Street	Positive
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Advertisement March 5

BOTANICALS

13 1/2	Coriander	-90	3-8	1-2	28	3	23	+30
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36 1/2	Oris	-88	3	542	24	65	93	+26
24 1/2	Juniper	-40	3-0	110	13	13	56	+43
56 25 1/2	Licorice	-93	16	69-6	17	12	67	+44
67 1/2	Lemon Peel	-90	58	132	56	23	110	+87
38 1/2	Almonds	-75	67	56-3	67	40	567	+517
23 1/2	Cassia Bark	-50	6-8	72	82	23	987	+964

BOOKS

ONE THING LEADING TO ANOTHER

By Sylvia Townsend Warner.

199 pp. \$14.95.

Viking, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Isabel Colegate

THE NEW YORKER magazine published 144 of Sylvia Townsend Warner's stories or autobiographical pieces between 1936 and 1976; she died in 1978. Born in 1893, she was the only child of a house master at Harrow school and his rather formidable wife; she grew up into a person of lively, independent mind and an agreeable sense of humor. She lived most of her life with another woman, whom she loved steadfastly through successive vicissitudes of heart and health. Her first enthusiasm was for music; she was about to set off for Vienna to pursue her studies under Arnold Schönberg when World War I broke out. She spent many years helping to edit the Oxford University Press 10-volume edition of Tudor church music, and living in London in fairly precarious circumstances. Through sculptor Stephen Tomlin, whom she had known as a boy at Harrow, she met David Garnett, who encouraged her to find a publisher for her first book of poetry and then for her first novel, "Lolly Willowes," which was published by Chatto and Windus in 1926. It contains many of the elements to be found in her later stories—the interference of a thoroughly down-to-earth basis of supernatural powers; the quirky sense of humor; the impatience with every kind of pompousness and pretension; the fierce spirit of independence; the sympathy with the unconventional, the neglected and the scorned. Lolly Willowes becomes a witch, selling her soul to the devil in the process, and remains well satisfied with her bargain.

Most of her best stories were published in book form in her lifetime. "One Thing Leading to Another" is the second posthumous volume, and there are moments when the light of her invention seems to be burning lower than usual. Where she uses recurring characters—the meticulous Mr. Edgar of the Abbey Antique Galleries and his eager assistant Mr. Collins, or the inconsequential Mrs. Finch, whose flights of conversational fancy lead to bizarre misunderstandings—there are indications that they may be beginning to bore, and her treatment of them is sometimes a little perfunctory. In her 80s she discovered a new source of material; the last four stories in this volume are concerned with the Kingdom of Edin. "It is such a relief to escape from the human heart," she wrote in a letter; and again, "I have been

back in Edin again. . . . This one is about the death of Tiphaine and establishes that it was she who beguiled Thomas of Ercildoune, though for the purposes of my story the beguiling is 50-50. It is rather beautiful and has a great deal of information about Edin and unknown till now as I have invented it. Oh, how I long to give it learned footnotes, and references. There is such heartless happiness in scholarship."

Everything that she wrote bears the firm imprint of her personality, and is conveyed in the clean, clear prose of a true lover of good writing and good reading. It is good to have these stories gathered together, and to be able to hope that they will not only please Sylvia Townsend Warner's old admirers, but also attract new readers.

Isabel Colegate, author of "The Shooting Party," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	IF TOMORROW COMES	by Sidney Sheldon	1
2	GLITZ	by Elaine Leonard	2
3	THE SILENT	by Mario Puzos	3
4	THE TALISMAN	by Stephen King and Peter Straub	4
5	SO LONG, AND THANKS FOR ALL THE TRUTH	by Douglas Adams	6
6	THE LIFE AND HARD TIMES OF FELIX ARONOWITZ	by John Galsworthy	5
7	THE FINEST HOUR	by Bill Clinton	8
8	THINNER	by Richard Bachman	7
9	THE LAST DAYS OF PATRICK	by Robert Bly	7
10	SEE YOU LATER ALLIGATOR	by William S. Burroughs	11
11	LOVE AND WAR	by John Jakes	9
12	ILLUSIONS OF LOVE	by Cynthia Freeman	10
13	AND LADIES OF THE CLUB	by Henry James	14
14	MEXICO SET	by Leo Deighton	14
15	THE FOURTH PROTOCOL	by Frederick Forsyth	13

NONFICTION

1	IACocca: An Autobiography	by Lee Iacocca with William Novak	1
2	LOVING EACH OTHER	by Leo Bussaglia	2
3	CITIZEN KENNEDY	by Michael Duggan	3
4	SOFT OF THE MORNING STAR	by Evan S. Connell	4
5	BREAKING WITH MOSCOW	by Armand Hammer	5
6	THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER	by Richard Bach	5
7	PIECES OF MY MIND	by Andrew A. Ross	10
8	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Jeff Silverman	6
9	MOSES THE KITTEN	by James Herriot	6
10	THE GOOD WAR	by Studs Terkel	9
11	THE COURAGE TO CHANGE	by Dennis Whitehead	11
12	HEY, WAIT A MINUTE, I WROTE A BOOK	by John Madden with Dave Anderson	8
13	THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS OF THOMAS MERTON	by Michael Moriarty	14
14	DR. BURNS' PRESCRIPTION FOR HAPPINESS	by George Burns	12
15	THE LIVING PLANET	by David Attenborough	1

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	WOMEN COMING OF AGE	by Jane Fonda with Mignon McCarthy	1
2	WHAT THEY DON'T TEACH YOU AT HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL	by Mark McGraw	2
3	NOTHING DOWN	by Robert G. Allen	4
4	WEIGHT WATCHERS QUICK START PROGRAM COOKBOOK	by Joan Notch	3
5	THE ONE MINUTE SALESPERSON	by Spencer Johnson and Larry Wilson	5

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal West considered an orthodox lead. If the opponents bid four suits, the last of them tends to be the weak link, so he was determined to lead spades. But which spade?

He thought about the ten and thought about the six but finally settled for the orthodox three. As it turned out, his first thought was best, for the three blocked the suit in a fatal fashion.

South played the seven from the dummy and captured the eight with the ace. He then established diamonds, and when West took the ace he led

the spade ten. This was covered by the queen and king, leaving West's six spot as liability. The play was still tricky, but there was no way for the defense to take more than four tricks after careful play by South.

But if West had led the ten or the six, the three would have come into its own eventually, allowing East to score the J-3 over dummy's nine. That would give the defense three spade tricks, the diamond ace and either a heart or a club.

West's team did not, however, lose on the transaction. In the replay North was the declarer in the same contract and

had no trouble after a spade lead from the East position.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ Q 8 7 2	♥ A 7 6 5	♠ K J 3	♥ 10 9 8 4
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5	♦ K 8 7 6 5	♣ K 8 7 6 5

South and North were vulnerable.

The bidding: South 1♠, North 2♠, South 3♠, North 4♠, South 5♠, North 6♠, South 7♠, North 8♠, South 9♠, North 10♠, South 11♠, North 12♠, South 13♠, North 14♠, South 15♠, North 16♠, South 17♠, North 18♠, South 19♠, North 20♠, South 21♠, North 22♠, South 23♠, North 24♠, South 25♠, North 26♠, South 27♠, North 28♠, South 29♠, North 30♠, South 31♠, North 32♠, South 33♠, North 34♠, South 35♠, North 36♠, South 37♠, North 38♠, South 39♠, North 40♠, South 41♠, North 42♠, South 43♠, North 44♠, South 45♠, North 46♠, South 47♠, North 48♠, South 49♠, North 50♠, South 51♠, North 52♠, South 53♠, North 54♠, South 55♠, North 56♠, South 57♠, North 58♠, South 59♠, North 60♠, South 61♠, North 62♠, South 63♠, North 64♠, South 65♠, North 66♠, South 67♠, North 68♠, South 69♠, North 70♠, South 71♠, North 72♠, South 73♠, North 74♠, South 75♠, North 76♠, South 77♠, North 78♠, South 79♠, North 80♠, South 81♠, North 82♠, South 83♠, North 84♠, South 85♠, North 86♠, South 87♠, North 88♠, South 89♠, North 90♠, South 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SPORTS

Generating the Future, With and Without the Aid of Others



Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin in ice dancing.

Soviet Skaters Dominate In Men's, Couples' Events

United Press International

TOKYO — Alexander Fadeev led a Soviet domination of the 1985 world figure skating championship Tuesday, winning the short program to take a stranglehold on the men's title.

With Fadeev providing the most inspired performance, the Russians were in first place in all three events after Tuesday's competition — men's singles, pairs and ice dance.

The women's singles, where the defending and Olympic champion Katarina Witt of East Germany is the favorite, begins Wednesday with compulsory.

Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin won the compulsory in the ice dance in the first event of the day, and compatriots Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov won the pairs short program in the evening. In both events, the Russians also took second position.

That the Soviet couples finished 1-2 in the pairs came as no surprise, but the order of finish was unexpected.

Selezneva and Makarov placed ahead of the Olympic champions Elena Valova and Oleg Vasilev.

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A concussion can, thank God, be given the kiss of life. A confused one may be straightened out by the team shrink. But what can save the coach whose players fail him?

Trevor Francis, blessed with quicksilver skills that have been traded three times for a million pounds, ran into soccer's capricious fate again Sunday. He is recovering in a Genoese clinic thanks to alert medical treatment including mouth-to-mouth resuscitation after a clash of heads during his game for Sampdoria.

Following a brain scan, he is expected to miss only one game and the frightening blow over his left temple will be forgotten more quickly than the agonizing uncertainties after knee and ankle surgery that previously deprived him of athletic prime for six months at a stretch.

I have spent days — weeks — observing at first hand how inactivity strains the Francis family and how single-minded is his determination to overcome. Head injury is

more personal but the first sharp sprint will erode the doubts.

Trevor Francis has it within himself to generate his own immediate future. Spain's Amancio Amaro, once a winger and striking inside

ROB HUGHES

forward of immense pace, is reduced to praying that others will fight for his career.

Wednesday's UEFA Cup quarter-final first leg in London between Tottenham Hotspur and Real Madrid is Amancio's Waterloo. If the Madrid team he coaches fails badly, as it has in 10 of its past 11 games, he is lost.

Amancio's biggest task is to try to ensure that his own fear is not transmitted to players he introduced to soccer. The instant they cross the line, that fear will be writ large.

His face has kindly, lean, normally enthusiastic features. There are laughter lines around the eyes and wisps of gray at the temples. It is the face of a man who played the game as an entertainer and later

found his métier in passing knowledge on to youngsters.

Wednesday, and the second leg from now, will tell whether the coach and his men have been promoted too fast against the burden of the sport's most legendary club.

Madrid's problems are not purely about youth and inexperience. The president, Luis de Carlos, well into his seventies, has announced his retirement from the impossible pretense that he is Santiago Bernabeu or that Real Madrid is the all-powerful force Bernabeu made it.

The wealthy racehorse owner Ramon Mendoza is thought as likely to succeed de Carlos as Javier Clemente, coach at Bilbao, is tipped to replace Amancio.

When votes are cast it will do Amancio's cause no harm if Madrid has removed Spurs, the UEFA Cup holder, the way it eliminated past holder Anderlecht in the last round.

Amancio knows that, for all the promise of apprentices, the attitude of his senior players is crucial. The erratic Juanito and the expensive

Juan Lozano, sabotaged Amancio's early efforts by expressing dissatisfaction publicly and were fined and suspended.

Lozano has since spectacularly made amends as the creator of Madrid's 6-1 home victory to wipe out the 3-0 deficit in Anderlecht. But Amancio agrees Real dare not fall so far behind Tottenham.

So how much will his old pros extract from themselves? Goalie Miguel Angel, 38, has eyes on a coaching career; defender Uli Stielicke, 31, is showing; fullback and captain José Camacho, 30, sometimes looks as determined to damage opponents as to concentrate on his own adventurous leadership, and striker Carlos Santillana, now 33, may have few of those salmon-like leaps left.

Vagaries of aging stars, as much as unpredictability of new ones, doubtless fed the indecision that had jeopardized Amancio's future.

This is his first season coaching big time. When his illustrious 14-year playing career for Real and Spain ended in 1976, he became youth coach and, three years ago,

chief coach to the club's affiliated Second Division team, Castilla.

His boys swept the Second Division board, winning the championship but being forbidden, as a nursery team, to join the parent club in Division One. So de Carlos, sacking Madrid's one-time phenomenal center-forward Alfredo di Stefano as coach, promoted Amancio along with strikers who had jumped into the first team.

Had they succeeded at once, Real's £5 million (\$5.3 million) debts would cease to be a millstone. But, as boys will, they will be scintillating on day, inadequate the next, seldom all good on the same afternoon.

Emilio Butragueño, 21, "the Vulture," assumed Santillana's mantle as center-forward of the Spanish national side. He also claimed three of the goals against Anderlecht and, having typically had his name written down for Real Madrid club membership at birth, is the future.

So, possibly, are right back Miguel Chendo, 23; midfield prodigy Manuel Sanchis, 19, the son of a former Madrid great; and two oth-

er young midfielders Miguel Michel, 22, and Martín Vazquez, 19.

Yet the future has to be shown the way and there is none better in Spain, none more respected by Spurs, than Ricardo Gallego, 26, has guile, strength and World Cup know-how — plus the vital ingredient of knowing his prime is now.

Real Madrid's very name prompted Spurs, a far-from-destiny club, to almost double admission prices. There is nothing like getting in ahead of the scalpers.

However, should Madrid begin unworthy of that prestigious tag, Tottenham offers a helping hand? Real's dilemma, according to its aged president, is mainly psychological, in which case Amancio might cross the corridor to Spurs' dressing room.

There he will find a psychologist or two, gentlemen whose business is the sporting bodymind and whose motto is sorting out Tottenham players' mental blocks in Postive Mental Attitude.

Amancio, if he is to regain Previous Madrid, will need plenty of that.

A Rare Playoff Fever Grips Cavaliers' Fans

United Press International

OAKLAND, California — Cleveland Cavalier fans are doing something these days they haven't done in years — checking the NBA standings. They have playoff fever.

Cleveland, the last team to win a game this year, is no longer the laughing stock of the National Basketball Association. The last time the club was talking playoffs, Lennox Wilkens and Austin Carr were the starting backcourt. But times have changed.

On Monday night, World B. Free scored 25 points and the Cavaliers continued their unlikely march toward the playoffs with a 108-104 triumph over the Golden State Warriors.

"The team is really coming along well now," Free said. "All of our early season injuries have healed and we're playing well together."

The victory was the fifth straight for the Cavaliers and third consecutive triumph on the road, a club record. Cleveland trails Atlanta by 1½ games in the race for the eighth and final playoff spot in the Eastern Conference.

Elsewhere in the NBA, San Antonio defeated Philadelphia, 109-103, and Dallas downed Phoenix, 107-99. The game between Milwaukee and Detroit was postponed after the roof of the Silverdome in Pontiac, Michigan, collapsed.

"It's exciting, and being the youngest head coach in the league

we had to go through a lot of headaches early in the year," said Cleveland's 33-year-old coach, George Karl. "Now we have turned it around and it really feels good. We

NBA FOCUS

didn't play well tonight and we still won. That's the sign of a good team.

"If we keep playing this well, then we'll be playing games in the playoffs."

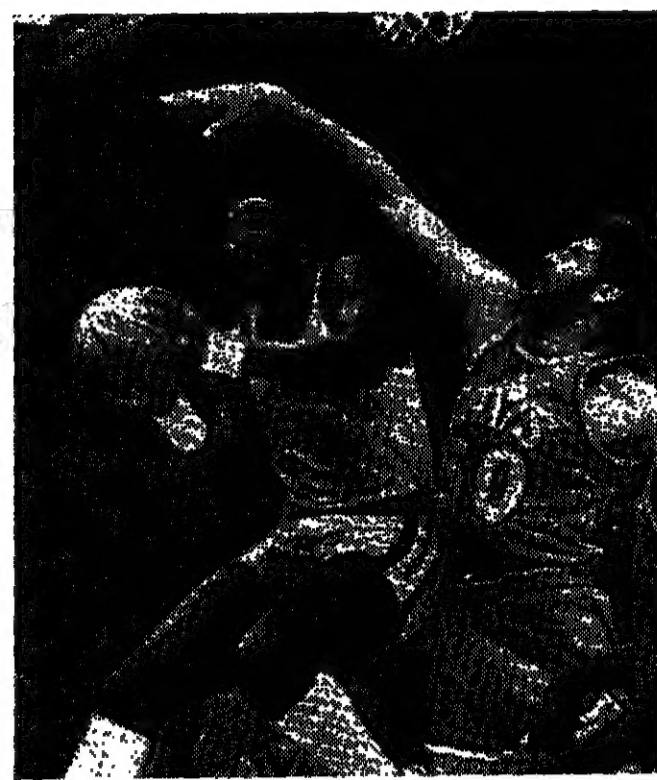
Phil Hubbard added 17 points for the Cavaliers while Roy Hinson had 15 and Ben Poquette 14. For Golden State, Larry Smith led the way with 16 points while Purvis Short, Eric Floyd and Mickey Johnson had 15 each.

Short was ejected with two technicals with 1:37 remaining in the second quarter. Golden State, 16-45, also had to play without starting center Jerome Whitehead, who is suffering with a sprained ankle.

Stadium Roof Collapses

The weight of accumulated snow caused the roof of the Pontiac Silverdome to collapse Monday, forcing the evacuation of 100 people. The Associated Press reported from Pontiac.

Officials of the suburban Detroit stadium said there were no reported injuries in the collapse of the fabric, air-supported roof. The collapse was the second at the 10-year-



The Cavs' Ben Poquette, right, tries to stop Purvis Short.

old Silverdome, which seats 80,000. It also collapsed during a thunderstorm in August 1976.

Matt Dobek, a spokesman for the Pistons said the roof had been sagging and there "finally was like an explosion in here, and it just came down."

Three Detroit Lions football

players, Gary Danielson, Eric Hipple and James Jones, narrowly avoided injury by scrambling for cover when the roof collapsed. They were playing catch Monday on the floor of the stadium.

"I thought the whole place was going to cave in, and I quickly went toward the exit," Jones said. "I thought it was an earthquake."

VANTAGE POINT/ Murray Chass

Baseball Talks Enter Realm of Uncertainty

New York Times Service.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — Don Baylor, the American League union representative, was talking Monday about the slow pace of labor negotiations. "You can miss four or five meetings," he said, "then show up and you haven't missed a thing."

That is the way it is with soap operas, too, but negotiators for the players and the owners would like to keep their collective bargaining efforts from reaching the soap-opera stage.

At the moment, no one knows exactly what stage the negotiators are in their attempt to forge a new basic agreement to replace the one that expired Dec. 31. The owners' representatives could put some focus on the matter at the next bargaining session, but even if they do, the negotiators will most likely still be traveling an uncharted course, with no idea of the time it will take to reach their destination.

If the talks staggered along in the first three months, they entered the realm of uncertainty last week when the owners' negotiators asked the players to help them find a mutual solution to what they said were the game's serious financial problems.

That action was unprecedented because in previous negotiations the owners had always carefully avoided mentioning financial problems at the bargaining table, thus avoiding the need to open their books.

In addition, last week's move created a new direction for the negotiators. Now, instead of addressing the critical issues — the owners' contribution to the pension plan, salary arbitration and free agency — they must first explore the so-called financial problems and, if necessary, find a solution. That promises to be a lengthy process.

Perhaps in the owners' action lay the reason for the staggering calls: The owners simply were not sure how to bargain, under the economic pressures they say they have, without coming out and claiming an inability to pay. They have not, according to their chief negotiator, Lee MacPhail, "technically" made that claim, which would automatically force them to open their books to the union.

If the owners are ready to turn over their books to the players for study and audit, the talks will take a new path. As one union negotiator said, "Any time you go down this road, you get out of normal collective bargaining."

A study of the books, for example, would have to be accompanied by a study of management, and of whether bad management had caused a team's losses. Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader, said Monday after meeting with the New York Yankees on the first stop of his tour of spring training sites, "We're not going to reward bad management by taking money away from the players."

Fehr did not cite examples, but players have raised questions about certain management practices. For example, 13 clubs employ Tal Smith, former president of the Houston Astros, as a consultant or representative in salary arbitration. Speculating that he earns hundreds of thousands of dollars, the players ask why they should make concessions so that the clubs could pay that kind of money to Smith, even though they have their own executives.

The players also wonder what kind of financial records they would see. They say they would insist on seeing everything, and Keith Hernandez, the Mets' representative, said, "That means everything."

The players are thus indicating that where ownership is tied to a larger corporation, such as the St. Louis Cardinals and Anheuser-Busch, they would feel it necessary to go beyond club finances and into the larger economic picture.

Fehr indicated that if the players found that serious problems truly existed, they could be willing to make concessions in the talks.

But the players may force the owners to accept a plan that Kuhn could not accept. The owners would almost certainly have to take that step before the players would be willing to grant concessions.

Whatever the two sides do, once the clubs start down the uncharted path, the negotiations will automatically take considerably longer than before. Some members of the owners' executive board have speculated that it could take a year, but Fehr said Monday that he did not think the players would be willing to wait a year.

Nevertheless, the players are not talking and acting unilaterally. "We'll keep at it," Fehr said of the effort to get a new agreement. "If it ever becomes necessary to set a strike deadline, we'll do it, but we won't do it precipitously."

Swedish Davis Cup Team Leaves Chile

SANTIAGO (UPI) — Sweden's Davis Cup tennis team, scared by a major earthquake, decided to leave Chile Tuesday and not play its 1985 Davis Cup first-round match, the team's captain announced.

The decision was prompted by the departure of the defending trophy holder's star, Mats Wilander, who flew to Miami early Tuesday, frightened by aftershocks that have continued to shake Santiago.

"He was very nervous and scared. He didn't want to hear anything about tennis," Hans Olsson, the team's captain, said at a press conference. He said the match will either have to be postponed or "Chile should simply be given a walkover."

The massive earthquake struck Chile's central region Sunday, hours after the Swedish team arrived here, killing at least 135 people and leaving more than 152,000 homeless. A strong aftershock hit Santiago Monday afternoon while the Swedish tennis players were training.

North Stars Defeat Canadiens, 4-3

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota (UPI) — Keith Acton scored two goals, including the game winner, to lead the Minnesota North Stars to a 4-3 victory over the Montreal Canadiens in the only National Hockey League game Monday night.

The victory gave the North Stars 51 points and moved them into a third-place tie in the Norris Division with Detroit. The Canadiens remain first in the Adams Division with 74 points.

The game was delayed an hour and 15 minutes because a 15-inch (38-centimeter) snowfall postponed the Canadiens' flight into the Minneapolis-St. Paul airport.

Fire in Lendl Mansion Called Arson

GREENWICH, Connecticut (AP) — A fire that destroyed a historic, 52-room mansion owned by Ivan Lendl has been attributed to arson.

Fire Marshal Joseph Benoit said Monday that the fire was reported early Sunday, less than 24 hours after a section of a chain-link fence surrounding Lendl's property had been discovered removed with cutters. Lendl, who lives in another house in Greenwich, had the fence repaired and had checked its condition Saturday, a neighbor said.

The dilapidated house, which Lendl had planned to renovate, was part of a subdivision currently being developed by Peter Brant. The house had been vacant for nearly 30 years.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Leaders

March 5: OFFENSE

Overall

Gretzky, Edmonton 45 53 176 24

Kurri, Edmonton 40 44 104 20

Howes, Chicago 37 41 101 18

Bossy, N.Y. 36 40 99 18

DiBiase, Los Angeles 36 43 99 40

B. Sutter, N.Y. 35 40 98 40

Coffey, Edmonton 34 40 98 40

Wilson, Calgary 31 36 87 12

Nichols, Los Angeles 40 46 82 31

Kerr, Philadelphia 32 34 82 36

Kerr, Philadelphia 48 37 83 36

Federka, St. Louis 34 41 82 32

Tanelli, N.Y. 33 34 79 39

MacLean, Winnipeg 27 32 74 39

Power-Play Goals

Kerr, Philadelphia 6P

Howes, Chicago 5P

Andersson, Buffalo 5P

Gretzky, Edmonton 4P

Shenker, Washington 4P

Shenker-Head Goals

Gretzky, Edmonton 4P

Marsler, Edmonton 4P

Prosen, Philadelphia 3P

Game-Winning Goals

Kurri, Edmonton 4P

P. Stastny, Quebec 4P

Kerr, Philadelphia 4P

GOALKEEPING

(Empty-net goals in parentheses)

Borras 2,704 117 8 3.59

Clauser 65 4 0 3.69

Bettolo 3,846 185 5 3.84

Mason 2,798 129 3 3.85

Jensen 305 16 0 3.15

Westlund 3,892 191 3 3.24

Fraser 444 25 0 3.26

Lindbergh 3,095 143 1 3.16

Jensen 444 25 0 3.26

Millen 3,818 191 1 3.11

Ray 20 0 0 0.00

Pennery 2,462 129 1 3.14

Southeast 1,256 80 0 3.27

Montreal 3,008 173 1 3.37

Petersen 2,462 129 1 3.29

Kreutz 1,276 59 0 3.29

NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE

Washington 30 17 9 85 363 191

Philadelphia 30 17 9 85 363 191

N.Y. Islanders 30 17 9 85 363 191

Pittsburgh 30 17 9 85 363 191

New Jersey 30 17 9 85 363 191

Basketball

National Basketball Association Leaders

March 5: TEAM OFFENSE

Points Per Game

Denver 61 7211 112.7

San Antonio 61 7053 115.8

Los Angeles 61 7024 115.8

Portland 61 6974 111.1

Golden State 61 6967 110.0

Phoenix 61 6922 110.0

San Antonio 61 6922 110.0

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OBSERVER

Ferraro Generation Gap

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The first defeated vice-presidential candidate to star in a television commercial was William E. Miller.

A Republican from upstate New York, Miller was Barry Goldwater's running mate in the debacle of 1964. (Winners: Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey.) If Miller's name rings no bell with you, don't fret about it. Even while he was running in 1964, most Americans had never heard of him.

Reporters from the flying poker game that was his campaign said that when Goldwater chose Miller for his vice-presidential candidate, nobody was more astounded than Miller. There is a story, probably apocryphal, that Miller once said, "I am the only person in this campaign I've never heard of."

At that time I was being paid to beat people like Miller and therefore familiarized myself with his face. And so, many months later when that dismal year had been mercifully forgotten by faithful Republicans, I was not mystified one night when I was, grinning in the pause between televised car chases, asked, "Do you know me?"

"I sure do," I cried. It was Bill Miller, one-time candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, now peddling credit cards on behalf of American Express. The plot of these commercials hasn't changed over the years, but there has never been a more apt star for one than William E. Miller, because without the plastic proof that he had been officially certified famous by American Express, how many people would have been able to recognize him?

This memory is roused by news that Geraldine Ferraro is being paid the big bucks to star in a Pepsi-Cola commercial. The question that leaps to mind is, why Pepsi?

Whereas William Miller was the ideal defeated vice-presidential candidate for selling insurance against the perils of anonymity, Geraldine Ferraro strikes me as particularly unrepresentative of the Pepsi Generation.

One characteristic of the PG is a vigor that suggests everybody is bubbling over with carbonated fizz. They ooze a self-confidence that

proclaims them winners. Though Geraldine Ferraro may have campaigned with fuzzy vigor, she is nevertheless a loser on the same monumental scale as William Miller.

What's more, as a person in life's middle years, she can only be looked upon with suspicion and distrust by the Pepsi Generation. These are people who never tire of arguing that people who are naturally ill at ease with people of the middle years precisely because those people do tire and sometimes cry out for drink more foul than Pepsi.

As the advertising world got it exactly right in casting William Miller for American Express, it got it exactly wrong in placing Geraldine Ferraro outside the Pepsi tent. Suppose she turned up on TV asking, "Do you know me?" Most of us would immediately shout:

"We sure do, Gerry! You took that terrible shelling in the campaign. You were clobbered by the press, and you had husband problems—wow, did you have husband problems!—up to here. I'll bet you could use faster, stronger relief."

The point is, Geraldine Ferraro ought to be selling aspirin tablets.

After his excellent start with William Miller, American Express went astray in casting Senator Sam Ervin as the lead in a "Do-you-know-me?" commercial. Having been on television daily for one entire summer as a star of the Watergate hearings, Ervin was instantly recognized by every American who could watch television.

The casting of Geraldine Ferraro is even more disastrous. It makes you wonder how the ad world would have cast Vice President Bush if he had been the loser; probably as one of the old athletes of the Miller Lite gang crushing beer cans for the titillation of Mickey Spillane's blonde doll.

If out-of-work politicians, as appears likely, are going to make a habit of cashing in their fame for the big bucks of TV salesmanship, somebody who knows politics ought to set up an agency to shape their new careers successfully. The ideal person for this job might be President Reagan, if snow tires or waffle batter doesn't snuff him up as soon as he leaves office.

New York Times Service

Producer Gary Kurtz Holds America Up to a Film Mirror

Washington Post Service

GARY KURTZ, 44, produced "American Graffiti," "Star Wars," "The Empire Strikes Back" and "Dark Crystal." He is executive producer of "Return of Oz" for Walt Disney Studios.

He grew up in the suburbs of Los Angeles and San Francisco in communities that utilize the one sort of fun, direct plug-in level first, you don't have anything.

Unfortunately, that's been taken too far by television commercials and by just basic television. They work with extremely shallow material. To jazz up what isn't there, they use all the tricks they have. You can see it on Saturday afternoon football. They are not content to sit and watch the game. You've got to have slow motion, instant replay—anything to generate wonderful images that they feel are the only thing that keeps the audience from getting bored.

Q: You're the king of razzle-dazzle, aren't you?

A: Sure. Look at the Coca-Cola commercials. They cram a tremendous amount of emotional content into 30 seconds. I'm not saying that that's bad for a television commercial—or a political commercial. A Reagan commercial is full of that. There's no content at all, it's all size and no steak. Ads have had a bad effect on the audience. I worry that the young audience especially is not willing to sit still for a slowly developed story.

Q: What share of the mythmaking is yours, as a producer?

A: It depends on the relationship between the writer, the producer and the director. I feel like I contribute to the end result considerably. About half the time is spent on organization, administrative duties, putting together and supervising the unit that the director can function within.

Q: Can you give me examples of problems that you had to deal with in making "Star Wars," especially in bringing across the emotional impact?

A: "American Graffiti" is a better example. We had a difficult time getting anyone interested in that film because the script is not a linear story. It's an atmospheric piece. It all takes place in one 24-hour period or less. The script jumps from incident to incident. The time thread is the radio disc jockey and the music, which makes a comment on each scene. That is very hard to write down in the script. So we made a tape of Wolfman Jack and a lot of the songs we wanted to use and we played that when we talked about the script. But still it was passed over by a lot of people.

A lot of the incidents in the screenplay came from real life. Everything happened to somebody. We worked for about a year in preparation. I looked into the purchase of old cars and fixing them up, investigated the shooting on the city streets.

Q: You were really making a film about yourself?

A: About the era, or about growing up. Filmmakers have done that for a long time, commented on basically their own experience in life. We felt in the early '70s that growing up in the '50s seemed to be like the ancient times. We'd gone through the Vietnam War and the hippie era and it felt like the world had changed so much that it was just an interesting idea to document what it was like to cruise on Saturday night.

Q: What were your expectations about the magnitude of this movie?

A: None, virtually. We felt that the characters were funny but realistic enough so that they could have some identity, especially with our age group, and that it could generate a small audience.

Q: How much did it make?

A: Eventually, over \$65 million.

Q: And now you have hopes?

A: Several different places, but the main thing that came out of "American Graffiti" doing well was that it was much easier to deal with "Star Wars." It was also turned down by several people. But Fox took the chance primarily because "American Graffiti" was successful.

Q: You have fairly strong political views, but in your films there's no reflection of your views.

A: Indirectly there is. "Star Wars" films reflect on basic attitudes of the individual characters involved. Luke Skywalker learns—certainly not a new lesson—that each of us has to be responsible for our own actions.

We have a tendency not to feel responsible for the people around us—our community. That's one of the things that's told out of most fantasy stories by abstracting it out into never-never land. Same reason Clint Eastwood's "Dirty Harry" character is so popular. Whether you agree with him politically or not, he's able to get results from doing something. Most of us feel so frustrated.

Q: You are involved in the creation of one of the most highly visible symbols of our age. The defense initiative is called "Star Wars." What kind of feelings do you have about the creation of that symbol?

A: I don't feel good about how it's being applied, certainly. The whole idea of weapons in outer space is very troublesome to me.

The creation of symbols—that's one of the reasons film is so strong and popular—you remember images. Everybody knows Darth Vader from "Star Wars." [But] there was no idea originally that these things would be created in a way that would make them like that.

Q: What is the satisfaction for you in making an "American Graffiti" or a "Star Wars"?

A: I came up through the ranks. I went to film school and worked as a cameraman and an editor and a printer operator and almost any other kind of a job that I could get to gain experience. Seeing the film come together from a script after a film is finished, the most satisfying thing is that an audience appreciates or enjoys it.

Q: Do you ever buy a ticket to your own movie just to watch the audience?

A: I have. I won't sit through the films though, because I only see the things that are wrong with them.



Producer Kurtz: "You remember images."

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